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VOL. XXVI NO. 54 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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CONGRESS GOVT. FOR BENGAL?

PROJA PARTY MEMBERS TO GO OFF MUSLIM LEAGUE

Coalition Prospects

MAHATMA & SUBHAS TO REACH CALCUTTA EARLIER

CALCUTTA, March 3.

Is Bengal going to have a Congress-cum-Proja Party Coalition Ministry in the near future?

FROM THE TREND OF NEGOTIATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN GOING BEHIND THE SCENES DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS BETWEEN CALCUTTA, WARDHA AND BOMBAY, "UNITED PRESS" IS IN A POSITION TO ANSWER THE QUESTION IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.

THIS POINT OF VIEW RECEIVES ADDITIONAL CORROBORATION FROM THE FACT THAT GANDHIJI HAS AGREED TO REACH CALCUTTA EARLIER THAN PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED.

As a matter of fact, according to the present arrangements, he is likely to accompany Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, to Calcutta some time next week when, besides tackling the problem of the release of the political prisoners, Mahatmaji is expected to play some part in the reshuffling of the Bengal Ministry on the lines indicated above.

On further enquiries in this connection, "United Press" understands that a considerable section of the Proja Party in the Bengal Assembly have already intimated their willingness to sever their connection with the Muslim League-Proja Party Coalition Party and help in the formation of the Congress-cum-Proja. Party Coalition Ministry, should the Congress authorities approve of such an alliance.—United Press.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, visited the National Medical College, Bombay, on Sunday, accompanied by Mrs. Leelavati Munshi. Photo shows him with the College staff and some of the students.

TRIBESMEN WARNED

Govt. To Take Action For Alleged Harbouring Faqir Of Ipi

NEW DELHI, Mar. 3.

A Defence Department, Government of India Communique states:—

A Madda Khel Jirga was interviewed by Government representatives at Miranshah on March 1.

The Jirga was fully representative.

The Jirga was informed that Government were convinced that the Faqir of Ipi had remained with the Madda Khel or in the country immediately under their influence and that they had made no effort to evict him or give security for his good behaviour in spite of the 20 days of grace given to them since the previous Jirga.

An influential Malik (elder) and his followers denied all knowledge of the Faqir and his whereabouts but was accused by a strong party in the Jirga headed by another influential Malik, of secreting the Faqir and thus bringing trouble on the Madda Khel.

The Jirga was informed that Government was satisfied from all reports that the Faqir was now, and had been, in Madda Khel country and that action would be taken against those responsible for harbouring him as a punishment for their failure to obey the previous orders of Government.

Further steps to be taken by Government would depend on the future conduct of the tribe and the Faqir who had now identified himself with them.—A. P.

CONGRESS VICTORIES IN N. W. F.

Muslim League Candidates Defeated

PESHAWAR, Feb. 28.

Both the Congress candidates have been declared successful today from the Mardan Muslim Rural Constituencies.

Khan Kamadar Khan (Congress) polled 2837 votes as against Mr. Zia-ud-Din (Muslim League) who polled 597.

Khan Allahabad Khan (Congress) polled 4360 votes as against Khan Shahpasand Khan (Muslim League) who polled 891.—A.P.

56 ARRESTED FOR PICKETING

Benares Iron Foundry Deadlock And Its Sequel

BENARES, Mar. 3.

Fifty-six persons were arrested this afternoon while picketing a local iron foundry.

They are alleged to have prevented labourers from resuming work. In addition to strikers the arrested persons include several young men with Congress and Socialist leanings and a number of students. They have all been lodged in jail.

It is stated that the local Congress Labour Committee has already withdrawn its sympathy with and support to the strike on the ground that the demands of the workers have been found to be unreasonable.—A. P.

BAN ON MIDNAPORE ASSOCIATIONS

Case Of 42 Under Consideration By Government

CALCUTTA, March 3.

After reviewing the list of Associations declared illegal under the provisions of section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, the Government of Bengal have directed the cancellation of the ban in the case of 176 such associations in the province, states a press note issued this evening. The associations, the ban on which has been removed, include 110 associations in the district of Midnapore. The cases of the remaining associations, numbering 42, are under examination.—A. P.

SEC. 124-A REPEALED.

PESHAWAR, Mar. 3.

The Frontier Assembly passed to-day Abdur Rab's Bill which "inter alia", repeals Section 124-A I. P. C. Section 108 Cr. P. C. the Press Emergency Powers Act, the Frontier Crimes Regulation and amends Section 144. Cr. P. C. excluding political operations from its provisions.—A. P.

Will "Elders" Join National Front?

BHULABHAI'S CHARGE SHEET AGAINST GOVT.

Assembly Will Resist Onslaught On Direct And Decisive Vote

NEW DELHI, March 3.

Will the Opposition Parties in the Council of State make a sympathetic demonstration of protest as in the Assembly and desist from participating in the discussion of the budget commencing to-morrow, is the question which has been agitating the elected members of the Council of State who are present here to-day.

Technically, the members of the Council have no grievance, similar to that in the Assembly, as according to the constitution, the Council of State is precluded from voting on demands for grants. But to make the protest of the non-official opinion in the Assembly more effective, it is suggested that they should not participate in the discussion.

There are only two main opposition groups in the Upper House, namely the Progressive Party consisting of about fifteen and the Congress Group of seven. As far as the Congress Group is concerned, they will take the same attitude as the Congress Party in the Assemly.

An emergent meeting of those members of the Progressive Party who are present to-day met at Mr. Kalikkar's house and discussed the pros and cons of the situation that has developed. Owing to the absence of Rai Bahadur Ramsarandas, their leader, no final decision was reached to-day. The Rai Bahadur is expected to return to Delhi tomorrow morning, when they will further discuss the question and decide the party's attitude.—A P

BHULABHAI'S DEFENCE

NEW DELHI, March 3.

"While the Central Government under the Federal portion of the act of 1935 had not come into being, the deprivation of the opportunity to cast a direct vote was such a serious departure from the hitherto prevailing practice that all the elected members of the house (excepting Europeans) agreed to take a common course," declared Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, in the course of a state-

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 3)

Humanity Has Outgrown Violence

Let Us Rally Round The Congress Flag, Says Yashpal

LUCKNOW, March 3.

"We believe more in the force of argument than in the argument of force," says Yashpal who was released yesterday. He adds:

"We are most grateful to the Premier for the statement he made on our behalf at the Haripura Congress. I may not believe in non-violence as an article of faith but the logic of facts is before us, and I see no place for violence in our fight for freedom. I may say more. Humanity has outgrown violence. Violence is identical with barbarism. With civilisation, violence must vanish. Let us rally round the Congress flag."

Yashpal left to-day for the Bhowali sanatorium for treatment.—A.P.

Krestinsky Confirms Confession

MOSCOW, March 3.

Krestinsky, ex-Berlin Ambassador, who previously pleaded "not guilty," broke down at to-day's hearing and confirmed his previous confession of guilty.—Reuter.

Deficit Budget For U. P.

LUCKNOW, March 3.

The Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier, who holds the portfolio of finance also, presented budget proposals for 1938-39 in the U. P. Assembly to-day.

The estimates disclose a deficit of Rs. 15,08,000 the revenue receipts being Rs. 13,01,70,000 and the expenditure being Rs. 13,16,78,000.

Rs. 1,10,00,000 has been set apart for beneficial purposes including rural development, the introduction of absolute Prohibition in Manipuri and Etah districts, the education of the depressed classes, military physical training in schools and colleges, the improvement of the handloom industry, the development of Khadi, grants to youngmen for training in new industrial and other undertakings and the welfare of Labour.

In order to balance the Budget, estimates have been allowed for a loan issue of one crore of rupees, leaving Rs. 5,00,000 in round figures to be carried by the floating debt.

The estimates include floatation and interest charges that would result from such an issue.

It is, however, hazardous to state exactly the amount that it may be necessary to borrow.—United Press.

C. P. PREMIER AND GOVERNORSHIP

NAGPUR, Mar. 3.

In the C. P. Assembly to-day, the Speaker disallowed an adjournment motion by Mr. G. S. Page protesting against the non-appointment of the Premier, Dr. Khare, to the temporary post of Governorship, on the score that the appointment was not primarily the concern of the Provincial Government and the motion could not be discussed without reflecting on His Majesty the King Emperor or the Governor-General.

Mr. Hugh Bomford, the new Governor, assumed charge of his office this noon.—United Press.

"ABOLISH PETROL TAX"

NAGPUR, Mar. 3.

About 50 lorry-drivers with lorries made demonstration before the Assembly Hall to-day, as a protest against the taxation measures.

The taxi-drivers were led by Messrs. Fulay, Kolte, Desphande and Ruikar, Labour leaders, and they carried a red flag, shouting slogans to abolish the petrol tax. Continuous blowing of horns attracted the attention of a number of M. L. A.'s.—United Press.

Bombay Assembly

Finance Bill Passed At One Sitting

HOUSE AGREES TO EXTRA TAXATION

Full Confidence In Congress Ministry's Plans Of Reconstruction

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

The Bombay Legislative Assembly with but little discussion agreed to the renewal of taxation on electricity, stamps and Court Fees, when it assembled on Thursday.

Government expecting a stiff opposition allotted three full days for the discussion of the Finance Bill, but the House did not even take a full working day to pass the Bill through all the stages.

The fact that there was practically no opposition to the continuation of taxation on electricity, stamps on transactions and Court Fees, was a clear indication that the House had full confidence in the Ministry and was not averse to taxation for implementing various schemes, the Government had under contemplation to tackle live problems facing the Province.

The effect of the passage of the Finance Bill would be that in certain places, the consumers would have to pay an extra tax of three pies for every unit of electricity consumed; the brokers and principals would have to pay double the present stamp fees for every transaction, and there will be some alteration in court fees.

The Opposition, if at all it made out any point, was against the consumer paying extra duty on electricity. To this criticism, the Finance Minister assured the House that the duty would not be levied, till there was a reduction in Electricity charges. As a matter of fact, the Electricity companies had promised to reduce the charges.

The Finance Member also announced, that instead of making the taxation proposals before the House a permanent one, the Government had decided to bring forth the Finance Bill annually before the House, so that the members might have an opportunity to know and discuss the financial undertakings and policy of the Government. Accordingly an amendment to that effect, was accepted.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Finance Bill introduced by Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister Government of Bombay was taken up for consideration by the Bombay Legislative Assembly again to-day with Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker in the Chair.

INCREASE IN DUTY ON ELECTRICITY

The Bombay Finance Act of 1932 containing provisions for imposing electricity duty and for varying fees under the Court Fees Act and duties under the Indian Stamp Act, expires on 31st March this year and the Finance Bill introduced by the Finance Minister proposes to make this Act a permanent one. The Bill as introduced contemplates continuation of the present half-an-anna duty on every unit of electricity consumed as also to raise it the three-quarters of an anna in certain selected areas.

Government are satisfied, it is stated in the objects and reasons, that the additional duty will not impose an onerous burden on the

(Continued on page 11, column 4)

PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMME

To-day (Friday).

3 P.M. (S.T.): Visit to K. E. M. Hospital and Reception by Students of G. S. Medical Students.

9 P.M. (S.T.): Public meeting at Palanji Sojpal's Chawl Dadar.

Last Public Meeting Of President's Tour

The General Secretary of the B. P.C.C. writes:

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Babu Subhas Chandra Bose will address the last public meeting of the Presidential tour to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Palanji Sojpal's Chawl, Dadar.

Loud speakers will be installed and special enclosures will be reserved for ladies.

Volunteers are requested to be present at the meeting place at 7 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

STOP PRESS

MOSCOW TRIAL DISCLOSURES.

MOSCOW, March 3.

The British Ambassador Lord Chilston was present at the treason trial during the testimony of M. Ivanov, ex-Commissar of Timber Industry, who asserted that Bukharin in 1932 had instructed him to make contact with the British Intelligence Service. Bukharin was alleged to have said. "We save an agreement with England to overthrow the Soviet regime."

M. Ivanov said: "We sold millions worth of timber to England at low prices in order to retain their support."—Reuter

50 PERISH IN CALIFORNIA. FLOODS.

LOS ANGELES, March 3.

Over 50 persons are feared to have perished and scores of others are missing in Southern California in floods, described as the worst disaster to strike the West Coast of America since the Earthquake at Los Angeles in 1933.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Graduate youth, 30, strong, handsome personality, highly connected, rich father's only son, now Secretary|Manager of very big Muslim Landholder and Central Assembly Member. Hindu with tender feelings for Islam, seeks cultured, educated, handsome girl of noble family. Please correspond confidentially, with latest photo, Post Box 9901, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for an Advertising Studio girl models—good physique and features—any caste. Spare time work whenever required. Apply Box No. 9909, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted two Gujarati-knowing either Graduates or Undergraduates Mistresses or Couple, Africa School. Apply Box 9915, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Paid Inspectors to appoint Agents and to organise and sell our Marriage Aid Certificates and Relief Bonds of Rs. 5 each, under which loans are granted free of interest. Salary Rs. 50 p.m. Allowances extra. Apply: The Sudhama Provident Funds, Ltd., New Delhi. (9905)

Wanted an experienced and Competent Manager for a Limited Company a Marwari graduate in Arts or Commerce having sufficient experience in business and over 40 years of age will be preferred. Pay according to qualification and experience. Apply sharp to S. C. Gupta, Kurseong, Darjeeling. (9900)

245. ASTROLOGERS.

Nadi Horoscopes, written on cadjan leaves by sages available, gives your full lifereading. Maha Vakya—Rs. 100 per horoscope. Sent in 30 days. Sakti Keralam —Rs. 600 per horoscope. Sent in 2 months. Apply for details to R. Sankaran, Astrologer, Chingleput. (9903)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell silk sarees etc. Samples and Particulars Free. Jagan Nath Chanan Ram. Ludhiana. (9871)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a WORKSHOP SUPERINTENDENT in the Department of Industries, Bombay, with headquarters in Bombay.

QUALIFICATIONS.—Candidates (a) must hold a degree or diploma in Mechanical Engineering of a recognised institution followed by (b) at least 8 years' practical experience in constructional, Railway and Industrial Engineering. Candidates must be thoroughly conversant with English and should know at least one vernacular of the Presidency. Preference will be given to candidates who are domiciled residents of the Bombay Presidency.

PAY.—Rs. 125-5-200 p.m. provisional and subject to revision without any allowance except the usual T. A. and D. A. admissible under the B. C. S. Rules.

AGE.—Candidates for the post should not be over 30 years of age.

Applicants who may be called for interview at Bombay will have to do so at their own expense.

Canvassing for appointment in any form will be a disqualification.

Further particulars regarding conditions of appointment including details for submission of applications required can be obtained from the Office of the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay.

Applications by registered post should reach the Director of Industries, Bombay, on or before 23rd March 1938 at the latest.

Those who have already sent in their applications need not apply again.

8016.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a FIBRE EXPERT in the Department of Industries, Bombay, with headquarters in Bombay.

QUALIFICATIONS.—Candidates should (a) be a diplomate in Textile Technology of a recognised institution and (b) should have a minimum of 10 years' practical experience in the growing and extraction of Bass fibres such as Hemp, Sisal etc. together with practical experience in a Jute Power Mill. Candidates must be thoroughly conversant with English and should know at least one vernacular of the Presidency. Preference will be given to candidates who are domiciled residents of the Bombay Presidency.

PAY.—Rs. 300 (fixed) provisionally and subject to revision without any allowance except the usual T.A. and D. A. admissible under the B.C.S. Rules.

AGE.—Candidates for the post should not be more than 40 years of age.

Applicants who may be called for interview at Bombay will have to do so at their own expense.

Canvassing for appointment in any form will be a disqualification.

Further particulars regarding conditions of appointment including details for submission of applications required can be obtained from the Office of the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay.

Applications by registered post should reach the Director of Industries, Bombay, on or before 28th March 1938 at the latest.

Those who have already sent in their applications need not apply again.

8017.

Public Notices

SECRETARY, PUNJAB & N. W. F. P. JOINT PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, LAHORE.

INVITES APPLICATIONS (preferably from Muslims and Zamindars) before 1st April 1938, on prescribed form (obtainable free from him) accompanied by treasury or money order receipt for Rs. 5 for three posts (two permanent and one temporary (6 months)) of District Medical Officer of Health; age limit 35. Pay Rs. 275-15-470/15-500-20-700 per mensem. Qualifications; Degree in Medicine and Surgery with a qualification in Public Health of a recognised university or institution. Government servants eligible if permitted by authority.

8034

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PREMJEE DHUNJI, son of Dhanji Devsey has no concern, part share or interest whatsoever in the firm of DHUNJI DEVSEY & CO., of 285-287 Dongri Street, Bhat Bazaar, Mandvi, Bombay or the business or assets thereof.

The brokerage card of the Seeds Traders' Association of Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay, belonging to the said firm of DHUNJI DEVSEY & CO., which had been taken in the name of PREMJI DHUNJI has been given over to the said PREMJEE DHUNJI and now belongs to the said PREMJEE DHUNJI.

The said firm of DHUNJI DEVSEY & CO., have no concern whatsoever with the dealings or transactions of the said PREMJEE DHUNJI.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1938.

PREMJI DHUNJI,
Dhunji Devsey & Co.

(8061)

P. W. D.

SEALED TENDERS for constructing a Strong Room in the compound of His Majesty's Mint, Bombay, will be received in the Office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1938, upto 4 P.M. (S.T.) and opened on the same day. Approximate cost Rs. 50,000.

Tender forms with specifications may be obtained on payment of Rs. 3 on any working day upto 4 P.M. (S.T.) (2 P.M. on Saturdays) except that on which tenders are to be received.

Each tenderer is required to lodge a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as earnest money which should be paid into the Reserve Bank of India or a District Treasury, and the Bank Receipt or the Treasury Chalan should accompany separately each tender. Without earnest money no tender can b considered.

The successful tenderer will be required to lodge a total sum of Rs. 2,000 as security deposit.

The right to reject any or all of the tenders without assigning reasons is reserved.

B. P. JAGTAP,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Auction Sales.

D. MISTRY & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS ARTISTIC DESIGN MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Kelvinator, Gramophone, Wall-clock, A. C. Radio, Perambulator, Safe, Typewriter, Sewing machine, Glassware, Crockery, Platedware, Motor-car, etc., on SUNDAY, 6th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at "Marble Hall", Colaba, near old Railway Station. On view. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers. Tel. No. 22801.

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (FRIDAY) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 57, Medows Street, Fort, of complete household furniture, Remington, Corona, Portable, Underwood and Oliver typewriter, Godrej safes, Singer machine, Zula sofa cabinet, Chesterfield sets, Refrigerator, H.M.V. gramophone, wrist watches, etc.

ACIDITY.

Stomach Acidity is one of the penalties of modern life. It arises from a variety of causes —irregular meals, imperfect digestion setting up food fermentation, wrong diet, mental anxiety, etc. Whatever the cause may be, one thing is certain and simple and that is the cure. To correct acidity you must take an alkali or what is called an "antacid." The most widely used alkaline powder, increasingly taken because of its never failing benefit, is MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder, sold in bottles in cartons, both clearly distinguished by the signature, "ALEX. C. MACLEAN." The carton also bears a red seal for your protection. A spoonful of this powder in water, taken after meals when the deadly effects of acidity are most virulent, is a certain corrective. The sensation of sourness disappears and is replaced by a feeling of wholesome cleanness. You feel and know that your digestion is working normally again and that food fermentation has ended.

You should always correct acidity immediately as otherwise you are laying the foundation of the very painful and dangerous condition known as gastric or duodenal ulcer. So effective is Maclean Brand Stomach Powder that it has actually saved many a stomach sufferer an operation for ulcers, but surely it is far better to dispose of the trouble in its early stages by taking a regular dose of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. In your own interests beware of worthless imitations. Genuine Maclean Brand is never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., Standard Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SONAPUR 1ST CROSS STREET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver in Suit No. 1073 of 1935 (Jaiwantibai, widow of Narayan Dagdoo Shellar vs. Bhalchandra Narayan and others) Messrs. Bennett and Co., will (TO-DAY) FRIDAY, the 4th March, 1938 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 2.—Fazandari land with dwelling house at Sonapur First Cross Street admeasuring about 69 square yards New Street No. 4 and bounded on the East by a public passage, West by a Sweeper's passage, North by the property of Jagannath Pandurang and South by the property of Dhunji Bhana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mahimtura & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF RELIGIOUS BOOKS, ETC., OF HARIPRASAD BHAGIRATH, LTD., (IN LIQUIDATION.)

Messrs BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, under instructions from the Official Liquidator of Hariprasad Bhagirath, Ltd., (in Liquidation) and on account and risk of the defaulting customers Bai Chandrawali Devi and Vidyawati Devi, will on Saturday, the 19th March 1938 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in one lot at Godown No. 106, Cavel Street and opposite the Lane at Dadyseth Agiary:—

A very big lot of Sanskrit and Hindi religious books, "Vaidic" books and other miscellaneous books, printed book sheets, etc., also furniture, such as, cupboards, safe, stands, steel cupboard, clock, also printing and binding machinery, etc., etc., belonging to the company together with the goodwill and copy-rights, if any.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT WITH CONGRESS-CAMPAIGN PICTURE!

SOHRAB MODI
and
NASEEM
in
MINERVA MOVIETONE'S

"MEETHA ZAHAR"

Also:—
Bombay Talkies' News-Reel of Mr. Subhas Bose's arrival in Bombay.

Daily: 5, 8, 11 p.m. Tom. 2-15 p.m.

MINERVA

TALKIES, Lamington Road.

THE GREAT HISTORICAL PICTURE
FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM
will be released
FROM TO-MORROW
AT
PLAZA — Dadar

8TH WEEK
CHANDRARAO MORE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
3 Shows to-day 5-15, 8, 10-45

Economic And Industrial Council Needed

Resolutions To Be Moved In Forthcoming Session Of Bombay Council

The following resolutions will be tabled at the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Council commencing from March 5:—

Mr. R. M. Gandhi, will move:—

(a) This Council recommends to Government to instruct all Departments, semi-Government bodies and Municipal Corporations and Municipalities to have inserted in all contracts and agreements for the supply of stores, materials, machinery or services a clause to the effect that the said suppliers shall afford every facility to Indian apprentices for practical training in factories, workshops or offices owned, managed or controlled and patronised by non-Indian suppliers concerned, so as to enable such Indian apprentices to acquire full knowledge of the technique and work of their trade, industry, calling and profession;

(b) This Council further recommends to Government to forward the opinion of this Council to the Governor-General-in-Council and to His Majesty's Government with a request effectively to implement this Resolution.

Resolution by Professor Sohrab R. Davar, will move:—

This Council recommends to Government to take immediate steps to give effect to the recommendations of the Morrison Committee on the working of the Bombay Stock Exchange or Share Bazaar known as the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association with a view to prevent effectively speculation and over-dealing on the said Exchange, both by the outside public and the brokers 'inter se,' and to consider the advisability of undertaking legislation, if necessary, for introducing the margin system of dealing on the said exchange for forward or 'vaida' transactions as recommended by the Morrison Committee.

Mr. N. S. Desai, will move:—

This Council recommends to Government to move the British Parliament and the Government of India to take immediate steps for a separate administration province for the Karnatak area in British India.

Dr. P. G. Solanki, will move:—

This Council recommends to Government to classify separately and independently the "Scheduled Castes" from the "Backward Classes," under the nomenclature of "Scheduled Castes" or "Harijans" and to discontinue the practice of merging the "Scheduled Castes" amongst all other touchable Backward Classes as is done hitherto.

This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee to inquire into the grievances and hardships of the operatives and staff working in various cinema companies in the Province as regards the irregular hours of work, overtime work, inadequate remunerations, and non-payment of wages to the operatives, workers and clerical staff and to submit a report to Government for their consideration.

This Council recommends to Government to apply the provisions of the Indian Factories Act to all existing and future cinema companies in the Province.

This Council recommends to Government to take steps to regulate the sale of tickets of the cinema shows in various theatres so as to avoid congestion in the theatres and to stop immediately selling of tickets outside the cinema theatres.

This Council recommends to Government to issue orders to the managers of the Dramatic Companies in the City of Bombay to standardise the rates of tickets of dramatic performances in the theatres, to sell tickets at those rates only and not to sell tickets in excess of the normal sitting accommodation in their theatres.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia, will move:—

This Council recommends to Government to constitute an Economic and Industrial Council for the purpose of collaborating with all Provinces with a view to start, establish or develop such industries as, having full regard to the easy availability of raw materials and the markets for the finished products, can be successfully developed, keeping in view the special objective of establishing co-operating and complementary industries.

Gunpowder Factory Ablaze

100 Persons Injured: 25 Houses Gutted In Jodhpur

JODHPUR, March 3.

The quiet midnight was suddenly broken yesterday by loud explosions and the sound of falling brickwork.

Policemen and panic-striken neighbours round the city police station rushed out to find a fireworks and gunpowder factory blazing away.

Pieces of masonry were shot forth to a considerable distance, and redhot nails flew out in all directions.

The fire spread to the huts surrounding the building and 25 huts were gutted. The adjoining wall of the city police station collapsed.

Men fought furiously in the lurid glow cast by the fire and public works water lorries kept spraying water on the burning pile but it was nearly six hours before they could bring the fire under control.

Over a hundred persons are reported to have sustained injuries, three of whom are said to be serious, but no casualty has been reported so far.

Telephone and electric connections were dislocated for some hours.

The damage is estimated to be over rupees ten thousand. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.—A.P

BOMBAY CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

Deputation Waits On Congress President

A deputation of the Bombay Citizens Committee consisting among others of Dr. G. Y. Chitnis Messrs. B. G. Horniman and A. H. Gadre, waited on Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the Indian National Congress, on Tuesday afternoon at his residence and made representations regarding the Working Committee's resolution about Mr. K. F. Nariman.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose said that he would give all the thought and consideration to the subject.

After thanking the Congress President the deputation retired.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT WEEK AT LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

A Rural Development Week will be celebrated in Lucknow District from March 20 to March 27. In this connection, a Committee was appointed at the meeting of the District Rural Development Association held on Friday last, to draw up a programme for the week. The members of the Committee include Mr. J. Nagu, Mr. Mohan Krishna Verma, Mr. Niranjan Prasad Srivastava and others.

A select committee consisting of Mr. Gopinath Srivastava, Mr. Azad Ali Kidwai, Mr. Triloki Singh and Mr. Niranjan Prasad Srivastava was appointed to prepare a programme for rural work in the District and to put forward suggestions on disbursement of the Government grant of Rs. 5,000.

It was resolved that the members of the Association be requested to visit the Rural Development centres, convenient to them and assist them in the work by their useful suggestions.—United Press.

BHAGESHWAR FESTIVAL IN RATNAGIRI

RATNAGI, (By Mail).

The Bhageshwar Annual Mahotsava on the Mahashivaratri day was celebrated this year with great eclat. Over a thousand visitors from Bombay visited the temple and nearly 3,000 people had crowded there to witness the gymnastic performances given by several gymnastic schools of Bombay.

The Samarth Lathi Mandal and the Ramdas Vyayam Mandir gave good display.

Mr. K. G. Naik performed a rare feat of strength by bending an iron bar with the help of his teeth. Mr. A. G. Gandhi performed feats of muscle control and weight balancing. Mr. Kande showed his lathi skill and Messrs. Shinde and Padamkar showed their skill in the art of defence against a sudden attack with the help of 'Whit' (Spear).

With under five weeks of the financial year to run, the British Exchequer returns show that the total ordinary revenue receipts amount to £762,570,664, out of the budget estimates for the whole year of £853,100,000.

PLIGHT OF INDIANS IN MAURITIUS

The wounds that were inflicted on several Indians as a result of the recent firing, resorted to, as is alleged by the authorities, in the British Colony of Mauritius, are now slowly festering!

Lakhs of workers in the Sugar Mills there are organising themselves. Their attention is now turned towards the mother-country, whose encouragement they seek and to whose support they look forward.

Pandit Sahdeo, who is now in Bombay, in connection with this mission told a "Chronicle" report the grievances of the Indian workers in Sugar factories, their disabilities and their experiences.

No Representation

He told our representative that three lakhs of Indian residents in Mauritius out of the total population of 4 lakhs had no representation either in the Legislative Body or in any civic Bodies. Government jobs were denied them, their children were forced to toil in the factories, their civic liberties trampled over and the Immigration Laws hardly enforced.

Mr. Rammanohar Lohia, Secretary Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee writes of Pandit Sahdeo and his mission in India as follows:

"Pandit Sahdeo is a Mauritian Indian and is now visiting India in connection with the unrest among Mauritian Indians. He tells us that the condition of small planters and labourers of Mauritius who are almost entirely Indians, is cheerless and further deteriorating.

"He has also brought us the message that Mauritian Indians look up to their countrymen in India for encouragement and guidance. We hope that our Congress Committees will take advantage of his presence in our midst and learn from him the disabilities from which our countrymen overseas suffer and also acquaint him with the advance that we have made in our fight for "Free India".

Workers Fired On

Describing in detail the two recent outrages that took place in Mauritius on unarmed Indian workers who were on strike Pandit Sahdeo said that about 60 workers made for the factory, owned by an Indian who was also the British nominee to the Legislative Council, with a view to put before him their grievances.

At the time about the month of August last year sugar export price in the world market seemed to them to be rising, but the cuts in their wages had not been restored in spite of the attempt of the Labour Party Society recently formed there.

But hardly had their grievances been heard, when he told our reporter shots rang in the air and some persons were injured in the premises of the Indian Sugar Factory owner. The Police Inspector who raised his hand to ask the party concerned to stop firing got a bullet in his hand!

Then a prolonged, although to a little extent sporadic strike, he added followed. Fresh troubles began. The meetings of the workers were dispersed and at one of the meetings the Police were stated to have opened fire with the result that three died and several others were wounded.

No Report Of Enquiry

"But the authorities," he said, "continued long after the incident to ride roughshod over the feelings of the petty planters and labourers and our appeal for humanitarian consideration went unheeded. Although four months have passed, the report of the inquiry Committee set up in this connection, has not been published."

In the Inquiry Committee, he stated, no Indian was appointed.

Pandit Sahdeo who speaks Hindustani and French complimented Dr. M. Kire, President of the Labour Party Society in Mauritius.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Thursday.

A problem presented itself to a man who committed theft of jewellery from the house of Kamlabai Hamraj at Princess Street on February 12. The flush tank of a latrine, he thought, was the safest place in Bombay and deposited the stolen property valued at about Rs. 850 in the flush tank of a latrine at Bhatwadi.

The place was, of course, safe enough for concealing the stolen property but he failed to take note of one factor into consideration—the possible appearance of a man to repair the flush tank. And fate was unkind to the thief. The very next day the flush tank went out of order and a repairer was called for. A bundle full of ornaments was recovered from the tank. He immediately handed over the find to the Princess Street Police. The ornaments were later on identified by Kamalabai Hamraj as her own.

The police made an application to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the return of the property to Kamlabai Hamraj, as there was no trace of the culprit. The Magistrate passed orders accordingly.

Mirabai, daughter of Rangabai, was arrested yesterday by the Maharbawri police in connection with the theft of property valued at Rs. 10,000. She was placed before the Presidency Magistrate Mazgoan.

Manilal Tribhuwandas Shah, residing at Arya Samaj building at Kakadwadi, lodged a complaint of theft of diamonds, pearls and gold ornaments valued at Rs. 10,000. He suspected the cook who was arrested on December 11 in Sangli State. The accused managed to escape and was absconding.

Enquiries are stated to have showed that she was taking shelter in Belgaum and part of the property, which had been disposed of, was recovered. The woman was bailed out till the 14th instant.

A dozen persons were arrested last night by the City Police in connection with Sutta activity.

Mohanlal Lakhabai Soni was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of outraging the modesty of a woman, and was brought before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

It is stated that a young Gujarati lady, a respectable family, residing at Bhuleshwar went to a show at the West-End Cinema along with her husband and family.

The accused who is a Goldsmith is alleged to have followed them and occupied a seat behind the young lady. The show started at 8 p.m. when there was partial darkness, the accused began to press the foot of the complainant, who, at first, believed it to be accidental, but when it was repeated, the lady got annoyed and asked the accused to sit straight and behave himself.

Even after the warning, it is alleged, that, he continued in the mischief. When the husband asked him to desist, the accused remonstrated with him. The public intervened in the affair and it appears the accused was assaulted.

The accused was bailed out till the 17th March.

Benitya Dunya and Ganpat Dondya were placed before the Presidency Magistrate at Dadar Police Court on a charge of theft. The accused were alleged to have stolen 16,900 bundles of hay in a village in Kolaba district and were apprehended in Bombay by the Kalachowki Police. The bundles of hay were transported to Bombay and were not able to account wholly as to where they got them from. The accused were released on bail pending further inquiry.

Tanoo Rama, a hamal of the St. George's Hospital, was arrested yesterday by the police on a complaint of theft in respect of Rs. 180 from an Hon. Surgeon of the Hospital.

The suspect was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and ordered to be remanded to police custody till March 10.

The police stated that an Hon. Surgeon of the Hospital left his coat in the Out-Patients' Department on March 1. He found Rs. 180 missing from his coat. The accused was working there as a Ward Hamal and he was therefore, arrested on suspicion.

BHATIA FRIENDS' UNION DINNER

The Bhatia Friends' Union gave a dinner party to Mr. G.G. Morarji, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Mrs. G. G. Morarji, at Purohit Restaurant, Bori Bunder, on Tuesday night.

Due to his illness Mr. L.R. Tairsee, President of the Union, was unable to be present. In his absence the Vice-President, Mr. Purohit Jivan Das, presided.

The guest of honour in his post-prandial oration said that only in functions like that Bhatia brothers and sisters could meet each other and exchange ideas and views.

Lady Lumley (centre) presided over the Annual General Meeting of the ladies branch of the National Indian Association at the P. V. M. Gymkhana, photographed with the members of the Association.

SUBHAS VISITS CITY SLUMS

Thursday morning hours may be described as the "Slum Hours" in the programme of the Congress President, Subhas Chandra Bose.

The squallor of those localities attracted the attention of the Congress President, who enquired into the conditions of life of the residents of these colonies.

At Mahaluxmi and Parbhadevi, at Walpakhadi and Sukhlaji Street, the President went round the localities and saw things for himself.

At Walphakadi an humble but impressive reception was arranged in honour of the Congress President Subhas Babu went round the place and inspected the infant school and the Anglo-Vernacular School and the Creche all conducted at Walphakadi by the Hindu Sevak Samaj.

A lezim and drill display was given by the pupils of these schools. The Harijan Band was in attendance throughout.

Subhas Babu enquired of the welfare of the residents of the colony and ascertained what their average earnings were and how they happened to come and settle down in Bombay.

He was told that some of the residents were employed in the Bombay Municipality as sweepers some of the women worked in the mills in the city. They were all low paid. Their residence was an ample indication of their poverty.

Originally they were weavers in Kathiawar,—people of great skill and were able to earn well. On account of the terrible famine that swept over Kathiawar nearly 40 years, they had all to migrate to Bombay, where they had to take to any work to save themselves from starvation.

KHADI GARLAND TO COLLEGE PRINCIPAL

VELLORE, March, 2.

"This Khadi garland, which you have presented me, will be a visible symbol of the spirit of India to the people of America", said Dr. J. J. De Boer, Principal of the Voorghees College, addressing the students on the occasion of the College Day and the anniversary of the College Literary Society.

Continuing Dr. Boer said, he had been greately moved by Mahatma Gandhi's ideal of simplicity. He added: "Mr. Gandhi is a saint—not in any pious, mysteriucus sense, but in the sense of being a fighter of selfishness, greed and violence."

The Principal paid tributes to the prohibition programme in Salem by saying that the juice of the palm tree which used to be made into toddy, was now under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi being converted into sugar. —United Press.

Ahmedabad Tenants Support Rent Bill

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail.)

A meeting of the office-bearers of Tenants' Conference was held on February 28, when a resolution supporting Mr. Joshi's Rent Bill was passed.

Brisk preparations are being made to get thousands of signatures in support of Rent Bill.

Meetings are also organised in different Wards

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.
Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmissions 1 & 11 and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission 111.

A. M.

7-30 Recorded Programme. 11-30 AIR Orchestra: Bhatiyar. 11-40 Davendra Vijaya of Ahmedabad, Geet. 12-0 Instrumental Music.

P. M.

12-10 Chanchalkumari. 12-30 Hirabai Jhaveri and Party. 12-33 Gulshan Sufi. 12-55 Eitar, Sarangi and Tabla Bhairavi. 1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 A Recorded Programme. 5-30 AIR Chorus. 5-40 Devendra Vijaya of Ahmedabad 5-50 K. R. Tipnis. 6-0 Chanchalkumari A Punjabi geet. 6-10 Shridhar and Ratnakant. 6-20 Gulshan Sufi Prem nagar. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 The Guiding Light talk in Hindustani by H. J. Powell. 7-45 Devendra Vijaya Gujarati Ghazal. 7-55 AIR Quartet A ballad song. 8-0 Saraswatibai Faterpekar 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Gulshan Sufi: Sindhi Songs. 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Saraswatibai Faterpekar 9-30 News. 9-45 To-night in Bombay by G. R. Genge. 10-0 Joseph Weber: Saxophone. 10-15 Olive Morgan: Mezzeo-Soprano. 10-30 Egidio Verga: Cello recital.

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I.

A. M.

8-0 Readings from Quran. 8-15 Tarabai of Gadag. 8-35 Shantimoy Ghosh, 8-45 Basant of Meerut 8-55 Dina Nath of Surat. News 9-10 In English. 9-20 In Hindustani. 9-30 G. G. Mande. 9-50 Air Orchestra. 10-0 Gangubai of Hubli.

TRANSMISSION II.

P. M.

12-30 Woman's World. 1-0 Naat and Qawwali. 1-30 Recorded Programme.

TRANSMISSION III.

P. M.

5-0 Dina Nath. 5-20 Tarabai of Gadag. 5-40 P. S. Mukerjee. 5-50 G. G. Mande. 6-0 Gangubai of Hubli. 6-20 Basant. 6-30 Story for Children. 6-40 Dina Nath Gujarati geet. 7-0 For Villagers only. 8-0 Mulla Abdul Qadir. A talk in Hindustani by K. H. Nizami. 8-15 Air Orchestra. 8-25 Basant Holi 8-40 Gangubai 9-0 G. G. Mande 9-15 News. Weather In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Tarabai 10-0 In Lobby talk by B. Shiva Rao. 10-15 G. G. Mande. 10-30 Gangubai. 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS 1 & 11.
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi 1.
TRANSMISSION 111.

60.metres, 4,905 kc/s.

P. M.

5-0 to 7-0 Programmes as in Delhi I. 7-0 Tarabai. 7-15 Dina Nath. 7-25 Basant. 7-35 Shantimoy Ghosh. 7-40 Gangubai of Hubli. 7-50 G. G. Mande. 8-0 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi 1. 9-45 Ken Mac's Dance Band. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi 1. 10-15 Ken Mac's Dance Band. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1 m., 6,109 kc/s. (Add. 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

P. M.

12-36 Grand Hotel Orchestra 1-36 Recital of Islami Songs. 2-6 talk in Urdu by Ibne Ahmed. 2-21 Moments Musical. 4-36 For Children. 4-56 'Akalabsya' mythological Playlet. 5-36 Programme for Children. 6-6 When the Sun Goes Down. 6-51 News, Weather. 7-6 News, Weather (Bengali) 7-21 Indian Theatrical Night. 9-21 Boxing Championships, commentary.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

P. M.

6-45 Khabare Atare. 7-45 Rawish Siddiqi A talk in Hindustani by M. M. K. Kalim. 8-0 Readings from 'Quran'. 8-15 Story (Hindustani) 8-30 Readings. 8-45 A Story (Hindustani). 9-0 Readings from 'Tahzib-i-Amal' Karbala. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Radio talk by M. A. Latif.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

P. M.

6-0 Nirmala Devi. 6-15 Budh Sinhg Tan. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-0 Nazar Mohiyuddin. 7-30 Nirmala Devi. 7-45 Budh Singh Tan. 8-0 Nirmala Devi. 8-15 Story in Hindustani by N. M. Rashid. 8-30 Nazar Mohiyuddin. 8-45 Nirmala Devi. 9-0 Budh Singh Tan. 9-15 News, Weather In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Beauty and Decoration talk by Norah Richards. 10-0 Nazar Mohiyuddin 10-15 Nirmala Devi 10-30 European Music Latest dance hits.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/c (13.97 m.) GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m). GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.)
GSF 15,14 Mc/s. (19.82 m).
GSD 11.75 Mc/s. (25.53 m.)

P. M.

7-25 Opening. 7-30 BBC Empire Orchestra. 8-30 America Speaks. 8-50 Pianoforte Music. 9-0 Made in Great Britain: 5. 9-30 News. 9-50 Next Week's Programmes. 10-0 Empire Follies in London Calling.

POPAT 'VARSITY EXAM. RESULTS

The following are the names of the successful candidates of the different Ayurvedic Institutions, who appeared in the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College Examinations and Tests conducted by the Dr. Popat University of Ayurveda, during January, 1938:—

II G P A C.—BHISHAGWAR EXAM. (Part Two).
(Passing in Shalya Shalakya & Sootika Shastra, only).
Bhimbhai Naranji Naik, Navsari.

VAIDYAVAR TESTS.
Champaklal Keshavlal Mulani, Amreli; Narayan Ranchhoddas Oza, Porbunder; Yeshwant Balkrishna Joshi, Karjat; Madhav Dagadoo Patil, Mehunbara; Vidyashanker Ramshanker Dave, Navapara.

II G P A C.—BHISHAGVAR EXAM. (Part One).
(Passing in Aushadhi Gundosh & Vanaspati Shastra, only).
Markandray Umiyashanker Bhatt Petlad.

I G P A C —BHISHAGVAR EXAM. (Part Two).
Champaklal Chhaganlal Vimawala. Kathor.

I G P A C —BHISHAGVAR EXAM. (Part One).
Ramanlal Bhuderji Thakkar, Bombay; Champaklal Chhaganlal Vimawala. Kathor.

(Passing in Sharir Shastra and Upvaidyak only):—Anant Sakharam Joshi. Agashi.

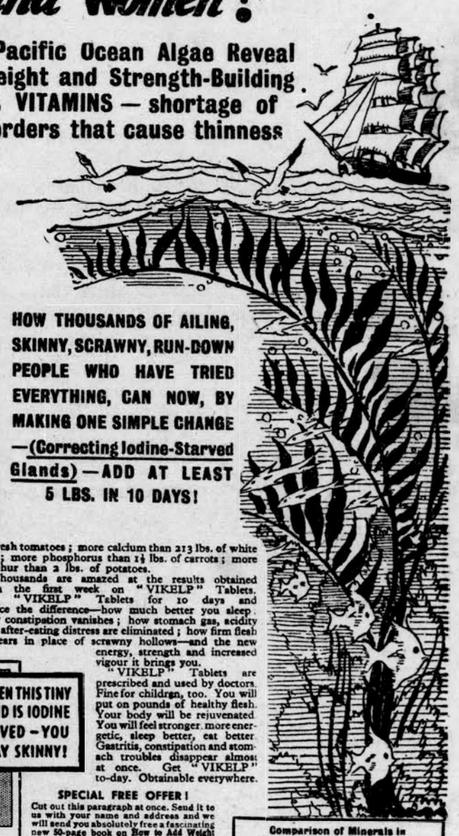
The next session of the College-University Examinations will commence from 21st April.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS.

Members of the Bombay National Guards are requested to be present near the Marine Lines Station in full uniform on Sunday, the 6th instant at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.) for the usual parade.

How Amazing Sea Plant Adds Pounds Quickly Even on Naturally THIN Men and Women!

Amazing Discoveries about Pacific Ocean Algae Reveal World's Richest Source of Weight and Strength-Building — FOOD IODINE, MINERALS & VITAMINS — shortage of which leads to systemic disorders that cause thinness



HOW THOUSANDS OF AILING, SKINNY, SCRAWNY, RUN-DOWN PEOPLE WHO HAVE TRIED EVERYTHING, CAN NOW, BY MAKING ONE SIMPLE CHANGE —(Correcting Iodine-Starved Glands)—ADD AT LEAST 5 LBS. IN 10 DAYS!

Within the past two years, science has made startling strides towards overcoming the ailments causing skinniness—whether it be natural or as the result of poor health, systemic disorder, weakened, run-down condition and poor blood. Experiments and tests covering thousands of cases have proven that even the best of so-called good foods—even a diet that consists of plenty of starches and fats—often fails to add weight and build up. Only when the system gets an adequate supply of NATURAL MINERALS, VITAMINS and FOOD IODINE, can the body use these strength and flesh building materials.

When Minerals and Iodine are lacking, food simply passes through the body—unused.

With VIKELP brand Body-Building Tablets, an amazing mineral concentrate from the sea and the world's richest source of Minerals and FOOD IODINE, a way has been found at last to get the real good out of ordinary food. First their 12 vitally needed body MINERALS in perfect combination stimulate the digestive glands which produce the juices that alone enable you to digest fats and starches. Second "VIKELP'S" FOOD IODINE regulates the thyroid gland which controls metabolism, the process by which the body converts digested food into firm flesh, new strength and energy. If this gland is starved of FOOD IODINE you are liable to systemic disorders such as goitre and all forms of Stomach troubles. These conditions, which VIKELP brand Tablets correct, are in themselves causes of thinness and poor condition. "VIKELP" also contains all the 6 vitally important VITAMINS A, B1, B2, C, D and E. 3 "VIKELP" Tablets contain more iron and copper than a pound of spinach or 7½ lbs. of fresh tomatoes; more calcium than 213 lbs. of white rice; more phosphorus than 1½ lbs. of carrots; more sulphur than 2 lbs. of potatoes.

Thousands are amazed at the results obtained even the first week on "VIKELP" Tablets. Try "VIKELP" Tablets for 10 days and notice the difference—how much better you sleep, how constipation vanishes; how stomach gas, acidity and after-eating distress are eliminated; how firm flesh appears in place of scrawny hollows—and the new energy, strength and increased vigour it brings you.

"VIKELP" Tablets are prescribed and used by doctors. Fine for children, too. You will put on pounds of healthy flesh. Your body will be rejuvenated. You will feel stronger, more energetic, sleep better, eat better. Gastritis, constipation and stomach troubles disappear almost at once. Get "VIKELP" to-day. Obtainable everywhere.

5 Steps in the Building of Good Solid Flesh

1. Ordinary food enters stomach and is partially digested.
2. Digestion completed in intestines and flesh-building material absorbed in blood stream.
3. Metabolism, when regulated by a thyroid gland kept healthy with iodine, assures conversion of material into firm, new flesh.

SPECIAL FREE OFFER!

Cut out this paragraph at once. Send it to us with your name and address and we will send you absolutely free a fascinating new 50-page book on How to Add Weight Quickly, Banish Stomach troubles, Build Strength, Energy, Strong Nerves and Rich Red Blood. Mineral contents of Food and their Effects on the human body. New facts about MINERALS, IODINE and VITAMINS. Standard weight and measurement charts. Daily menus for weight normalising.

Muller & Phipps (India) Ltd., 31b, Contractor Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Comparison of Minerals in "VIKELP" vs. VEGETABLES

5 tablets contain:

1. More Iron and Copper than 1 lb. of spinach, 7½ lbs. of fresh tomatoes, 3 lbs. of asparagus.
2. More Calcium than 1 lb. of cabbage.
3. More Phosphorus than 1½ lbs. of carrots.
4. More Sulphur than 2 lbs. of potatoes.
5. More Sodium than 3 lbs. of turnips.
6. More Potassium than 6 lbs. of beans.
7. More Magnesium than 1 lb. of celery.

VIKELP Brand Body Building Tablets — Now in America as Kelpomalt

PROOF OF THE DANGER

Rough, jagged bristles pierce the gums—Round-End Bristle protects them

One glance at these two scientific photographs proves beyond doubt that Round-End bristle—exclusive in the Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip tooth brush—protects the gums while all other bristle must stab and scrape them. Find out in your own mouth how much more soothing a Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip is. Learn what it means to oral health to brush with bristle ends that are round and smooth instead of rough and saw-like.

Buy a Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip. Try it. You will never again want to use any other brush. Always sold in the yellow box.

Above—Photo-micrograph of ordinary bristle as it appears in all other tooth brushes. Magnified 16 times.

At Left—Photo-micrograph of the new Round-End bristle exclusive in Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip Tooth Brushes. Magnified 16 times.

Three Sizes: ADULT, YOUTH'S and CHILD'S

Pro-phy-lac-tic TRADE Perma-Grip MARK

MAYOR'S ANXIETY TO FINISH WORK

Meetings Every Day In Next Week

His Worship the Mayor intimates to Councillors that as the outstanding business on the January and February Agendas of the Corporation is heavy, His Worship intends to hold Corporation meetings during the next week as under in order to enable him to dispose of the business before the end of this month:—

Monday, 7th March 1938, 3 p.m. (B. T.)

Tuesday, 8th March 1938, 3 p.m. (B. T.)

Wednesday, 9th March 1938, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.)

Thursday, 10th March 1938, 3 p.m. (B. T.)

Friday, 11th March 1938, 3 p.m. (B. T.)

In case any of the above meetings are adjourned for some reason or other without transacting any business, His Worship proposes to hold night meetings during the week.

Free Primary Education In East Bengal

CALCUTTA, March 1.

The Government of Bengal in a Press Note announce the introduction of free primary education in Dacca Tippera and Chittagong Districts in East Bengal with effect from March 1 (to-day).

Notification has been issued in these areas authorising the imposition of primary education cess under the Bengal Rural Primary Education Act of 1930.—United Press.

Molestation Case Compounded

Bhagwandas alias Dutt of S. Chandra and Co., dealers in Captain Fountain Pen, expressed regret in the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court and gave an undertaking not to molest one Gulabchand Jethabhai, the complainant in the case and further paid Rs. 10 in charity, when the case came up for final hearing to-day.

The accused, Bhagwandas, was charged with wrongfully restraining the complainant in the passage of Empire Building at Hornby Road.

Mr. Chhelshanker Vyas appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Dhanwant J. Nanawati defended the accused.

Latest Gallops At Mahaluxmi

My Billy, Dignitary And Gazal Work Well

(FROM OUR TRACK CORRESPONDENT)

The following gallops were noted through the week:—

The following gallops were noted through the week:—

Hewitt sent out HERITAGE II (Burn) and CORCY (Simpson) for a spin over ten furlongs. They finished well together giving satisfaction.

TICANTO (Selby) went better than MYTHICAL MONK (Bullock) in a sharply run nine furlongs.

MY BILLY (Harding) has thrived on hard work. Went really well over ten furlongs on the race-track. A danger in the Cup.

DIGNITARY (Selby) had COEUR BRULE (Graham) easily beaten in a smart run over the nine. A fit horse he has been unfortunate this season.

REMARQUE (Whiteside) had MENADO (Meherji) for company in a dash over the six. The former proved superior.

BRELAN (Selby) had MR. PIP (Bullock) beaten over a smartly run six. Back him again.

ROUGH SEA (Bullock) had the assistance of VANITY FAIR (Selby) in a dash over the six. There was little to chose between them at the end. A fit pair.

FRED STEPHENS (Burn) did a four furlongs spurt in fine style. Mr. Khairaz has this one nicely to hand.

BUNNY SMITH (R. Boy) and OMEGAN (Meekings) covered a mile at a brisk pace. They are well.

MUSCADET (Hutchins) pleased in a mile gallop. Has made notable improvement.

LITTLE AUDREY (Bromley) covered a smile in resolute fashion. Very fit.

MASTER MINT (Britt) was sent over a mile when he gave satisfaction.

AL RABI (R. Boy) and TAJ LEBANON (McQuade) finished in close order over a fast six. Keep an eye on this pair.

ASAD AL MULUK (Jones) went six furlongs in fine style. Make a note of him.

NOORI (R. Boy) shaped well when sent six furlongs.

SAHAD HABIB (R. Boy) put in a good gallop over six furlongs.

GALANT BOY (R. Boy) was at an advantage from AERIAL MAIL (R. Boy) at the end of a fast run six furlongs.

JIRNAS (Whiteside) covered six furlongs in attractive style. He has made steady improvement.

GAZAL (Evans) held SAAD TAHA (R. Boy) in a run over seven furlongs. Former should win a nice race before the close-down.

ANWAR (R. Boy) had GLITTER (R. Boy) beaten over six furlongs. He is one to keep an eye on.

Week-End Racing At Mahaluxmi

Acceptances For Second Day Of Bombay Spring Meeting

The following are the Acceptances for the Second Day of the Bombay Spring Meeting to be run at Mahaluxmi, on Saturday, March 5:—

First Race: 1-45 p.m.

THE KURLA PLATE Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W. A. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs. To be Ridden by Licensed Riding Boys.

Al Hyderi 9-1, Mahi 8-10, Al Hujaz 8-9, Hector 8-9, Barki Beg 8-9, Hilal Beg 8-9, Saad Taha 8-9, Isfoog 8-9, Amir al Badea 8-5, New York 8-4, Taj Lebanon 8-4, Gallant Boy 8-4, Aerial Mail 8-4, Zaid ul Khair 8-4, Khodu Pasha 8-4, New Luck 8-4 and Fahad Pasha 8-4.

* *

Second Race—2-15 p.m.

THE KURLA PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W. A. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Dictate 9-1, Glitter 8-10, Anwar 8-4, Al Rabi 8-9, Turkey 8-4, Gazal 8-9, Noor al Fajr 8-4, Nayib al Iraq 8-9, Naji Pasha 8-9, Zain al Furat 8-9, Zain ul Muluk 8-4, Asad ul Mulk 8-4, Al Faiz 8-4, Hampstead 8-4, Jamshid Pasha 8-4, Sahad Habib 8-4, Jirnas 8-4 and Sadoni 8-4.

* *

Third Race—2-45 p.m.

THE SYRIAN PLATE Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Thousand Dollars 9-6, Reformer 8-13, Green Lawn 8-13, Gani 8-9, Silver Dome 7-12, Vingt-et-Un 8-2, Zoolum 7-13, Golden Sceptre 7-8, Mujbil Hamid 7-6 and Sarkhat 7-4.

* *

Fourth Race—3-15 p.m.

THE SYDNEY PLATE Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Wild Cherry 9-2, Footslogger 9-0, Muscadet 8-11, Solar Barn 8-11, Cymro 8-11, New Radnor 8-11, Dangerous II 8-10, Mandara 8-9, Little Audrey 8-9, Don Tancredo 8-7, The Bahadur 8-2, Vandyke 8-0, Zorawar 8-0, Master Mint 8-0, Dante 7-7, Cryptogram 7-7, Finhaven 7-5 and Kingsborough 7-5.

* *

Fifth Race—3-45 p.m.

THE SYDNEY PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Cevalier 9-4, Cruiskeen Laun 9-4, Clear Art 8-12, The Right Man 8-9, Wait-a-Bit 8-9, Ashvaraj 8-7, Checkmate 8-7, Si La 8-2, Beautiful Girl 8-5, Spanish Fly 8-5, Mademoiselle Eileen 8-0, Gordon 8-0, Nouste Henric 8-0 and Miss Aileen 7-9.

* *

Sixth Race—4-15 p.m.

THE FERMOY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Royal Task 9-0, Miss Potiphar 9-0, Cash 8-6, Robert 8-4, Sherwood 8-4, Mr. Pip 8-2, Irish Ford 8-2, Pegasus 7-12, Sundown 8-2, Groman 7-11, Naidor 7-5 and Casanova 7-5.

* *

Seventh Race—4-45 p.m

ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Tobralco 9-0, Staff Officer 9-0, Sir Amos 8-12, Brelan 8-8, Torquemada 8-4, Le Baron 8-3, The Diamond 8-3, How's That 8-0, Mary Jane 7-12, Lord Clarion 7-12, Curialistic 7-10, Grecian Orb 7-7, Gold Crown 7-7, Mananna 7-7 and Remarque 7-7.

* *

Eighth Race—5-15 p.m.

THE AGA KHAN'S SPRING CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000, presented by H. H. the Right Hon'ble Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, P.C., G.C.S.I, G.C.I.E., and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Why 9-11, Multissimo 9-2, Meredian Boy 7-0, Kahapa 9-2, Heritage II 9-2, Synagogue 9-0, Grand March 8-9, Shivaji the Great 8-7, Field Marshal 8-4, Talk 8-4, Motky 8-4, Flying Orders 8-4, Ticanto 8-4, Dignitary 8-2, Light Sussex 8-0, My Billy 8-0, Hesperitus 7-11, Vidalin 7-11, Mythical Monk 7-7, Dichroic 7-4, Devastate 7-4, Corcy 7-0 and Birthday Book 7-0.

* *

Ninth Race—5-45 p.m.

ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Fred Stephens 9-1, Plymouth 8-12, Masquerader 8-9, Chhatrasal 8-2, Be Brave 8-0, Rathlorn 7-11, Rough Sea 7-11, Gold Galleon 7-9, Yes 7-7 and Bold Alan 7-5.

❖

Tenth Race: 6-15 p.m.

THE SYRIAN PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Violence 9-13, Mamluk al Iraq 8-6, White Flower 9-2, Vershan 8-2, Bahar Neel 8-0, Blanche 7-9, Yawir Awar 7-6, Aziza 7-6, Taj Subhan 7-4, Rajput 7-4 and Farhan Pasha 7-4.

ARE YOU SAVING UP FOR A GASTRIC ULCER?

One hears of people making all kinds of queer collections—people who store up this that and the other for no apparent reason. Least understandable of all are those who store up stomach trouble for themselves, only to find eventually that they have developed a gastric ulcer—literally for their pains. Others neglect natural functions and turn to drastic purgatives for relief, to learn too late that they have burdened themselves with chronic constipation. At the first signs of stomach trouble, such as heartburn, acidity or flatulence, or at the first suggestion of constipation, take Andrews Liver Salt, the wonderful tonic laxative.

Andrews corrects acidity and the bubbles of carbon dioxide it generates soothe stomach and bowel linings. Its cleansing action enables the better absorption of food elements, and a general toning up of the system follows. Finally, working on a natural law called *osmosis*, Andrews Liver Salt induces a temporary increase in the water content of the intestines, promoting easy, natural evacuation. Andrews also stimulates the liver, promoting the flow of bile so necessary for digestion.

In the nearly fifty years that it has been on the market, Andrews has earned the full endorsement of the medical profession and public confidence has accorded it the largest sale of all effervescing salts. You can take this pleasant health drink regularly—it is so safe, so good for you. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

B. J. HOME FOR DESTITUTES

Lady Lumley Inspects Work Of Children

Her Excellency Lady Lumley visited the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home of Destitute Children managed by the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, on Thursday at 11-15 a.m.

Among those who were present were Lady Blackwell, Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt., Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., Mr Frank Oliveira, Sir J. B. Boman-Behram, Kt., Mr. R. P. Masani, Dewan Bahadur Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Miss M. S. Captain, Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Khan Bahadur H. S. Katrak, J P. Khadija Shuffi Tyabji, Mrs. B. P. Seervai, Mrs. K. Kania, Rai Bahadur Shivramdas B. Kedia, Mrs. K. S. Shavuksha, Mr. Abdul Razak Abdulla, Seth Baboo Panalal, Mrs. B. C. Jalundwalla, Miss Raty Patel, Mrs. Seddon, Mr. Prabhankar Bhat, Mrs. R. P. Masani, Mr. B. R. Gobhai, Rai Bahadur Shivramdas B. Nadia and Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan.

SUB-NORMAL CHILDREN.

Her Excellency was introduced to those present and proceeded to the Class for Sub-normal children where Dr. Lalkaka gave a brief account of the Class and produced exhibits of work done by the sub-normal children. She visited the Boys Home, where feats of gymnastics and drill were much appreciated. A small programme of drill, music and a pleasing Garba dance were items which received great applause in the Girl's Home.

Accompanied by Lady Blackwell, Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Masani, Mrs. Kania, Mrs. Seervai and Khan Bahadur H. S. Katrak, Her Excellency inspected the domitories, kitchens, dining rooms, etc. Everything seemed to be in perfect order and Her Excellency expressed her admiration for all that she saw and the lines on which the Home for Destitute children was run. The visit was for a brief hour, and the children of the Home were very pleased to see their new Patron and cheered Her Excellency as the car drove home.

Back Bay Reclamation Scheme

The following press note has been issued:—

In the layout plan of Blocks Nos. I and II of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme published with Press Note, dated the 15th October 1937, the overall widths of the two cross roads situated, respectively, at the North and South ends of the area, behind Marine Lines Railway Station have been shown as 100 feet, including the two strips of land, each 40 feet wide, reserved for their future widening. Government consider that it is unnecessary to retain the overall widths of the two cross roads in question at 100 feet and have accordingly reduced the overall widths of the two cross roads from 100 feet to 50 feet.

Bombay Hockey Championship.

Convincing Victory For Cheshires

B. E. S. T. Beat Telephones In Fine Game

Two matches were down for decision in the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship on Thursday, the first one being an one-sided affair, in which the Cheshire Regiment had an easy time in beating the Y.M.C.A. by 6 goals to 1.

Cheshires were undoubtedly a far superior side and the fast and clean hockey that they play marks them out as one of the best military hockey playing sides. The scorers were Brookes (3), Wells (2) and Fordham (1) while Wynne scored the only goal for the Youngmen.

The Results:—

CHESIRES	6 Goals
Y. M. C. A.	1 Goal

TEAMS:

CHESIRES: Ryder; Fossey and Dawharn; Rees, Fordham and Fraser; White, A. Rees, Wells, Brookes and Freeman.

Y. M. C. A.: Rodgers, Marshall and Anderson; Mallick, De'Cruz and Glewis; Robertson, Atkinson, Ballantyne, Wynne and Scott.

FINE GAME.

That the B. E. S. T. beat the Telephones in the second game was not a surprise at all. It was a fine game, in which the Electricians gave off their best and the Telephones had to pay the penalty of taking things easy. They started in an over-confident manner and could not think that a second division league team would beat them.

GOOD GOALKEEPING.

The winners have to thank Moore, their custodian, who kept his post to advantage and robbed the Telephones of 2 of their certain goals. Spilling, at the pivotal position, was sound and in addition to his correct feeding, he cleverly fell back to defend. Gardner and Fernandes combined well in the attack-line.

PLAYER INJURED

Elliot, the B. E. S. T.'s left half-back, was badly injured early in the first half. He had to be removed to the hospital and the Electricians played 1 short for the remaining time.

Cohen played well for the losers.

THE GAME.

The game opened at a fast pace, the Telephone forwards concentrating on offensive play with the result that they kept pressing their opponents for the first quarter. During this period Elliot facing a free-hit taken by the Telephone's right back got the ball on his face receiving a nasty cut on his upper lip. Following this, a determined raid by the Telephone's attack-line, saw Cohen giving his side the lead with a flying shot. Taylor took a shot from the top of the ring, the ball was deflected off a defender's stick to Woodcock, who correctly passed back to Cohen, the last-named making no mistake.

Half-time found the B. E. S. T. in arrears of 1 goal.

BETTER PLAY

Better play of the match was witnessed in the second half throughout which the Tramwaymen played at their best. This reminded one of their gallant display in the Aga Khan tourney last year when they accounted for the Bombay Customs. Despite the handicap of playing with four forwards, the B. E. S. T. players worked very hard and Gardner, inside-right, put them on level terms with the Telephones beating the goalkeeper from a close quarter.

The score being 1 goal all both teams now went all out for the winning goal. Midway through this half the Telephonemen made a bold bid for the all-important goal and should have got it but for the brave save by the Tramway Company's goalkeeper. A little later Taylor, Telephone's inside-left, accepted a pass from his wing and scored but was pulled up for obstruction—a good piece of refereeing but for which we might have had a different story to tell.

B. E. S. T. SCORE

Excitement ran high when the Tramway attack-line broke through their opponents' defence and a pretty movement between Gardner and Fernandes, saw the latter beating the Telephone's goalkeeper with a good shot.

The Telephone people did not spare themselves after this and did their very best for the equaliser. Woodcock, on one occasion, got through nicely but found his better in Moore, the opposing custodian, whom he failed to beat from a near range.

Gardner put the issue beyond doubt when a little before the final whistle he put his side on more up following a fine solo effort.

The results:—

B. E. S. T.	3 Goals
TELEPHONES	1 Goal

TEAMS:

B. E. S. T.: Moore; C. De Mello and L. Fonseca; Elliot, Spilling and Vaz; Rodrigues, Gardner, Lewis, D'Silva and Fernandes.

TELEPHONES: Karani; McMorran and Buttler; High, Cohen and R. Gibson; J. Taylor, Woodcock, D. Gibson, G. Taylor and Duarte.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES:

4-15 p.m. Bombay City vs. Young Sports.

5-30 p.m. Lusitanians 'A' vs. Bombay Gymkhana 'B'.

ART EXHIBITION AT Y. W. C. A.

An interesting exhibition of paintings by Mr. Alfred D. Thomas is being held these days at the Y. W. C. A. Hall, Mayo Road. It was opened on Monday and will remain open until the 5th instant daily between 10-30 a.m. and 12-30 noon and 3 to 7-30 p.m.

Mr. Thomas has been trained in Indian as well as European Schools of Art but he has a distinctive style of his own which is a blend of both. As such his paintings should prove of interest to all serious students of art as well as art-lovers in general.

Munshi For Sholapur

The Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Home and Legal Affairs, will leave Bombay to-day (Friday), for Sholapur, where he will halt for two days and return to Bombay on the 7th. The Hon'ble Minister's arrival and departure will be private.

TUSCON, March 3.

After Gen. Pershing had spent a fairly restful night the doctor stated that immediate danger appears to have passed.—A P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 3-3-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —004 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.6 degrees 4.3 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 70.9 degrees 1.6 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 134 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 3-3-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.89 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

CONGRESS AND INDIAN STATES

Munshi Purusottam Prasad Nayyar, President of Jodhpur Congress Committee, has issued the following statement to the Press:

It is a matter of profound regret that Mahatma Gandhi, who during the times of the Round Table Conferences rightly used to call himself as the sole representative of the British India as well as Indian India, has to-day not only deserted the helpless people of Indian States, but is actually wielding his mighty influence against them, as is evidenced by his comments on the Working Committee's resolution regarding the affairs of Mysore State

However, it seems that the leaders of the Congress have revised their opinion for good at Haripura.

I must emphasise here that only with a view of keeping national unity, that the people of the Indian States have joined the people of British India under the Congress flag. Besides this they have no other interest. And every impartial critic will agree that the people of the Indian States have done more for the Congress than it has done for them.

They have helped it with men and money in the hope that the Congress would work for the unity of the Indian Nation.

At the same time it can not be inferred from the Haripura Resolution that the Congress is not anxious to maintain National Unity. But irony is that the Congress expresses sympathy with the people of Indian States in the same way as it expresses sympathy with Abyssinia, China and Spain.

The eight crores of inhabitants of Indian States are considered no better than foreigners. Now, it is up to the Congress to consider the question in the interest of the country as a whole.

Husband's 'Terrible Time'

Forced To Watch His Wife Suffer

BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHES, RHEUMATISM, INSOMNIA

Thousands of husbands even now must be watching their wives suffering.

Thousands of wives, too, must be watching the agony of husbands.

To such pain-darkened homes all over the world to-day's Yeast-Vite tribute will come as a shaft of sunlight to point the way to relief and freedom.

"I had a terrible time watching the agony of her," this husband writes. It was not one trouble from which his wife suffered, but a combination of troubles which ruin the lives of so many men and women.

But Yeast-Vite proved the master of them all. It settled her "touchy" stomach . . . it ended those terrible headaches . . . it eased the rheumatic agony and it gave her deep and refreshing sleep.

ONLY

Yeast-Vite Brought Relief

Dear Sirs,

Since my wife started on Yeast-Vite she is a changed woman.

She used to suffer from Biliousness, Headaches, and Rheumatism, and Insomnia. I had a terrible time watching the agony of her. I tried almost every remedy until I bought a bottle of your famous Tablets.

I encouraged my wife to continue. This she did, and the little Tablets are now the one and only cure practically for anything. The virtue in them is nothing short of miraculous and I defy any contradiction to my statement.

My wife's life in my opinion and her opinion was saved by Yeast-Vite, and believe me quite a few of my wife's friends and neighbours are obtaining your little Tablets.

I want to thank you once again. Bravo Yeast-Vite. My wife sends this with delight,

Thankfully, Sincerely
Mr. J. B.

From the very first dose of Yeast-Vite you feel Renewed—Refreshed—Reinvigorated. PAIN disappears! WEAKNESS is changed to strength! Life becomes Happy—Joyous—WORTH LIVING.

YEAST-VITE RELIEVES

NERVE PAINS	IN 5/15 MINS.
HEADACHES	IN 5/15 MINS.
LASSITUDE	IN 10/20 MINS.
DEPRESSION	IN 10/20 MINS.
"NERVES"	IN 10/20 MINS.
INDIGESTION	IN 15/30 MINS.
EXHAUSTION	IN 15/30 MINS.
SLEEPLESSNESS	IN 30/60 MINS.
RHEUMATISM	IN 24 HOURS.
CONSTIPATION	IN 36 HOURS.
IMPURE BLOOD	IN 36 HOURS.

No Cure-No Pay

Simply obtain a 20 tablet bottle of Irving's YEAST-VITE Tablets from any Stores. Take as directed, and if you are not thoroughly satisfied, post the empty carton to us including dealer's receipt, and your money will be refunded in full.

Yeast-Vite Has Put You Right

From All Retailers & Stores In Bottles of 20 Tablets, 50 Tablets and 100 Tablets.

WARNING

We cannot too strongly warn purchasers in India not to be misled by any so-called "Just-as-good" imitations which are worthless and fraudulent. To ensure obtaining the only genuine "YEAST-VITE," see that you get the new-shaped bottle as illustrated, with the name "YEAST-VITE," stamped in the glass.

Bravo Yeast-Vite! It's Wonderful to Feel Well Again

NOTE

LOOK FOR THIS SHAPED BOTTLE—AND ACCEPT NO OTHER

IRVING'S **Yeast-Vite**

Agents for Bombay
CAMA NORTON & CO.,
23, Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

HER RHEUMATISM KEPT COMING BACK

Daughter Suffered with Same Complaint

KRUSCHEN MADE THEM BOTH WELL

Rheumatism often runs in families. In this case, mother and daughter were affected, and they both suffered very severely for weeks at a time. The son tells how his mother and sister were restored to health by Kruschen Salts:—

"Until about four years ago, my mother, who is 67 years of age, was subject to regular and periodic attacks of rheumatism which rendered her completely helpless for weeks at a time. Even when she was able to get about, she suffered pain and was never really free from it. Then she started on Kruschen Salts, taking it regularly every morning. As a result, her rheumatism gradually improved until it was gone completely, while her general health has improved beyond belief.

"Two years ago my sister had an attack of rheumatism and was bedridden with it for three weeks. With the approval of her doctor, Kruschen Salts was tried, and like my mother, my sister was completely cured. We are all very grateful."—W.R.

Kruschen Salts are a blend of six mineral salts, each of which has a direct or indirect action in the treatment of rheumatic complaints. A single bottle of Kruschen will convince you that rheumatism simply cannot exist in the system that gets its "little daily dose."

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

REGAL

DAILY AT: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

In "Wee Willie Winkie" we brought you a greater Shirley—NOW, IN "HEIDI," WE BRING YOU SHIRLEY AT HER GREATEST!

Shirley TEMPLE in "HEIDI"

A 20th Century-Fox Picture with

Jean HERSHOLT
ARTHUR TREACHER
HELEN WESTLEY
PAULINE MOORE • THOMAS BECK
MARY NASH • SIDNEY BLACKMER
MADY CHRISTIANS • SIG RUMANN

20th CENTURY FOX

CAPITOL

DAILY AT: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M

JOHN BOLES * JACK OAKIE

FIGHT for your LADY

with IDA LUPINO
MARGOT GRAHAME

Nature's Cure

Experience is proving the hopelessness of trying to substitute synthetic productions for Cod Liver Oil.

Dr. De Jongh in his world renowned treatise on Cod Liver Oil stated his conviction that it was not one but *all the constituents* which contributed to its value in the treatment of many diseases.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

is a preparation which can be relied upon to give the most uniform and satisfactory results. Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is prepared from the finest NORWEGIAN OILS in such a manner that VITAMINS A AND D, together *with all the other valuable constituents* are retained to the fullest extent. Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil has, for upwards of 90 years, been highly recommended by the leading Medical Authorities in the treatment of

CONSUMPTION • BRONCHITIS • ASTHMA • CHRONIC COUGHS AND COLDS • DISEASES OF THROAT & CHEST • INFANTILE AND

ALL WASTING DISEASES

Beware of attempts to substitute fraudulent imitations

Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half-Pint Bottles bearing Dr. De Jongh's signature.

Proprietors: ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., LTD., 182 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Phalgun Sudh 2, 1994
Muslim: Mohurum 1, 1357
Parsi: Sherever 30, 1307
Hightide: 1-03; 13-24
Lowtide: 7-09; 19-13
Sunrise: 6h. 56m.
Sunset: 6h. 45m.

Premier Kher addresses Progressive Groups on "Economic Future of the Presidency under a Congress Ministry", Green's Hotel, 6-30 p.m.

Saturday, March 5.

S. S. 'Rajputana' sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

O. S. K. Steamer "Naples Maru" left Moji on March 1 and is due to arrive in Bombay on March 27 via usual ports.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

Members of the Bombay National Guards are requested to be present in full uniform on Sunday the 6th instant near the Marine Lines Station at 6-30 a.m (S.T.) for the usual parade.

ARYA KREEDA MANDAL

The Arya Kreeda Mandal, Thana, will hold its Annual Sports and Tournaments by the coming Easter. The entries for the Team Events will be closed on the 15th of March, 1938, and those for the individual event will be closed on the 31st of March, 1938. Particulars can be had from the Joint Secretaries Arya Kreeda Mandal, (Kreeda Bhuwan), Thana.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a grand musical entertainment by Palghat Rama Bhagavathar—Vocal, accompanied by Mysore Chowdiah—Violin and Nagercoil Ganesan—Mridangam on Sunday the 6th inst. at 4 p.m. at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G.I.P.

BENGALI CARICATURIST IN BOMBAY

Mr. Ramani Mohan Ghosal, the well-known caricaturist and humorist of Bengal, whose talents in the sphere of humour and caricature have brought him considerable reputation and recognition, will exhibit his class social sketches and humorous skits at a gathering of the Bengali community of Bombay at the Kshatriya Samaj Hall, Dadar to-morrow (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

EXHIBITION OF TAMIL FILMS

Under the auspices of the South Indian Association, Bombay, a public meeting of the South Indian residents of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, to consider certain grievances regarding the exhibition of Tamil films in Bombay.

PROF. JAIKRISHNA'S MAGIC FEATS

Professor Jaikrishan of Meerut, well-known for his magic feats, who was at Haripura during the Congress sessions and is now in the city, will give his first entertainment to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the open terrace of the D.A.V. Free Night High School, Bhuleshwar.

The second entertainment will be given on Saturday, in the premises of the Navchetan Free Night High School, at Thakurdwar. And the third entertainment on Sunday under the auspices of the Chinch Bunder Hindi Primary School at Mandvi.

The object is to explain and made easy the secrets of the magical performances to the student community of Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Stowaway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Fight for Your Lady" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CROWN—"Gentleman Daku" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
CENTRAL—"Nand Kumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
EROS—"Something to Sing About" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
EXCELSIOR—"Death Takes A Holiday". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Dick Tracy" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Watan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
LAMINGTON—"Mukti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"West of Shanghai" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Dharmaveer" Time as usual.
ROYAL OPERA—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
REGAL—"Heidi" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Romeo and Juliet". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ECONOMIC FUTURE OF BOMBAY

Premier Kher's Lecture

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher will speak on "The Economic Future of the Bombay Presidency under a Congress Ministry," Green's Hotel, 6-30 p.m. to-day.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Social Workers' Conference organised by the Social Workers' Society was held on Wednesday 2nd at the Adult Education Society's Hall. Miss K. Khandwalla occupied the chair. The following Executive Committee was elected:—

Chairman of the Reception Committee Mr. K. F. Nariman, Vice-Chairman Mr. B. N. Motiwala, Jt. Hon. Secretaries Mrs. Urmilla Mehta, Miss P. N. Nariman and Mr. R. B. Patel, Jt. Treasurers Mr. K. J. Dubhash and Mr. S. S. Shetty, Members Miss Khandwalla, Miss R. Dongre, Miss G. Gokhale, Miss F. Sonnawalla, Mrs. J. N. Gobhai, Miss K. C. Mehta, Mr. F. M. Pinto, Mr. C. G. Vakil, Mr. A. K. Munshi and Mr. D. M. Bhatt.

Mr. U. Shrinivas thanked the Social Workers' Society for organising the Conference. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

COMMISSIONER'S ROUNDS

The Commissioner will meet the elected members of the "F" Ward to-morrow (Saturday), at 7 a.m. (B.T.), at the following place and go round with them in the Ward: Place of meeting: Central Vaccination Station near Old Parel Tram Terminus.

RAM MOHAN ENGLISH SCHOOL

The 10th annual social gathering of the old students' union will be held to-morrow (Saturday), at 4 p.m. in the Bombay Theatre.

BOMBAY'S NEW C. P. M.

Appointment Of Mr. Khandalawala Gazetted

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Barrister-at-Law, LL.B., Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to be Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, vice Sir H. P. Dastur, retiring from 20th March 1938.

Mr. V. V. Gadgil to officiate as Deputy Director of Agriculture, South Central Division, vice Mr. B. S. Patel.

The Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, to hold charge of office of Gurcharan Officer, Thana, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. F. X. Saldanha retired.

Mr. J. L. Dias, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Excise, is granted, from date of relief, leave on average pay out of India for eight months.

Mr. A. S. Chavan, Senior Assistant in the Political and Services Department, to act as Manager, Development Department Chawls, vice Mr. R. Y. Bendre.

Mr. J. Hobson, District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, is granted leave up to 20th October 1938, from the date of relief.

Mr. R. N. Nadgir, LL.B., First Class Subordinate Judge, Karwar, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Kanara, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. V. N. Sardesai, I.C.S.

Mr. R. S. Bavdekar, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be District and Sessions Judge, Belgaum.

Mr. D. C. Joshi, LL.B., on relief, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Kanara reverting Mr. R. N. Nadgir, LL.B.

Mr. A. M. Khan, LL.B., on return from leave, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Surat.

Mr. R. M. Bhaise, LL.B., on relief, to officiate up to the 13th April 1938 as District and Sessions Judge, Kaira, vice Mr. G. H. Salvi, and thereafter to officiate as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Kaira.

Mr. M. B. Honavar, Extra Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana, on completion of his duty at Thana, to officiate as extra Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Satara.

Mr. J. D. Kapadia, I.C.S., on completion of his training, to be Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. R. M. Bhise, LL.B., on relief, to officiate as Extra Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, reverting Mr. P. H. Gunjal, LL.B.

Mr. B. D. Mirchandani, I.C.S., Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Bijapur, is granted leave on average pay for four months from the 30th May 1938.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C.I.E., officiating Inspector-General of Police, Province of Bombay, on relief by Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., is granted leave from 4th June 1938.

The Governor of Bombay has created the following appointments:—(1) a temporary appointment of Second Grade Deputy Collector for a period of six months to which Mr. K. R. Shitut is appointed vice Mr. V. B. Raju, I.C.S. (2) a temporary appointment of Second Grade Deputy Collector during the absence of Mr. V. Nanjappa, on military training to which Mr. K. M. Bhutkar should be appointed.

Exhibition Of European Art At Town Hall

Best Specimens Of German, French, English And Dutch Painting

This season has been notable for a number of interesting Art exhibitions. We had the Bombay Art Society's annual exhibition followed by an exhibition of Iranian frescoes. The Association of Young Artists had one of their own and then camera pictorialists held a salon of photographic art. Now we are to see an exhibition of classical and Modern European Art at the Town Hall. The paintings which are both originals as well as authentic reproductions of famous master pieces have been brought to India by two enterprising German

Miss K. Weissenborn and Mrs. E. Delbruck, the two German women artists who are to exhibit a collection of European paintings at the Town Hall.

woman artists, Mrs. E. Delbruck and Miss K. Weissenborn. The paintings are arranged chronologically and are representative of German, French, English and Dutch art from 15th century to modern times. As such they are

A head study by Mrs. E. Delbruck, the German artist.

of infinite value not only to the serious student who wishes to make an acquaintance with the best art of Europe but also to the mere layman with a taste for good painting.

The exhibition will remain open from Monday March 7 to Sunday March 13 between the hours of 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

LECTURES.

The following lectures will be delivered at the exhibition.

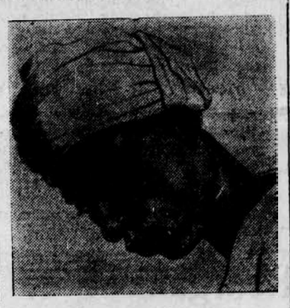
Tuesday March 8: "The Evolution of European Art," by Mrs. E. Delbruck.

Wednesday March 9: "Portrait and how to look at it" by Miss K. Weissenborn.

Friday March 11: "Relations between Religion, Nature and Art." by Mrs. E. Delbruck.

Saturday March 12: "The Absolute in Art and painting without subjects," by Miss K. Weissenborn.

Admission ticket for the exhibition will cost As. 4 and to the lectures Re. 1 (including admission to the exhibition.)



Another head study by Mrs. Delbruck.

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BOMBAY

HOME MINISTER VISITS SMALL CAUSES COURT

Bench And Bar Reception: Plea For City Civil Court: Munshi's Assurance

The Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister paid a visit to the Court of Small Causes on Thursday where he was received by the Chief Judge and the Judges of the Court and members of the bar.

Mr. Davar speaking on behalf of the Small Causes Court Bar Association said that in making appointments of the Court the claims of the Small Causes Court Bench should be recruited from the Bar Association should invariably be consulted on bills when these were circulated for opinion; and that the cash department of the Court which had credited to the State over 90 lakhs of rupees in 19 years, required strengthening by the addition of half a dozen clerks. Further Mr. Davar particularly congratulated the Home Minister on the production of the Money-lenders' Bill which contained many healthy and useful provisions. He also urged that if a city civil court was not feasible, Government should invest the Small Causes Court with power to try suits upto a certain money value.

MR. MUNSHI'S REPLY.

Replying to the address of welcome, the Hon'ble Mr. Munshi thanked the Bar and Bench for the cordial reception given to him and said that he personally believed in the principle that the Bench should be recruited from the Bar. The Government had to act on the recommendations of the Chief Judge of the Curt and the Chief Justice of Bombay who were not likely to overlook suitable candidates from the Bar.

Mr. Munshi was happy to know the favourable reception given to the Money-lenders' Bill by the Bar of the Small Causes Court which had so much to do with litigation connected with money lending.

But he was anxious to know how the same would affect the credit of debtors in practice. What troubled him was the question as to what rate of interest would ensure credit to debtors.

CITY CIVIL COURT.

Finally dealing with the request for a City Civil Court, the Minister said that he would do his best to deal with this question as he realized that the procedure in the High Court was both costly and complicated even in respect of small claims. The question was that supposing additional jurisdiction was conferred on the Small Causes Court, how the same could run parallel with the present procedure. He would consider the same on hearing further from the Association.

Lastly the Minister said that their success depended on public co-operation. He was anxious to do his utmost so long as he was in office, although he would readily get out of it the moment the High Command wished it so. He thanked the Association for their congratulations and good wishes and assured them that the cabinet, composed as it is of lawyers wished always well for the profession which though despised generally turned out to be an honourable and an indispensable one.

(Mauritius is an island in the Indian Ocean 39 miles long. In 1836 A.D. the British fought against the French with the help of the Indians. Later on the island passed into the hands of the British. The chief article of export from the island is sugar.)

Miss Leela Rao, the well-known Tennis player sailed for England on Wednesday. She is seen here with Dr. R. Row, her father who came to the wharf to see her off.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The stray dog nuisance still continues in the suburbs. Ownerless dogs can be found roaming about throughout the suburban area, mostly new dustbins amongst the curbage, eating all the rot lying about. Most of these dogs owing to not being looked after are very miserable to look at, and breed various diseases.

In the Bandra Municipal area, the Municipality has one dog cart with four attendants. These attendants by the means of big tongs haul the dogs into the cart. This cart is said to haul quite a number of dogs daily and now it is felt that the municipality might put one more such cart in this service.

POLICE HOCKEY TEAM

You are aware that our City Police have a very strong Hockey XI that has been shining for many a year in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

The Suburban Police under the control of Circle-Inspector A. W. Thronber, are now training one such team. For this purpose a few years ago, a Sports Club was started, wherein hockey, football and physical instruction are given. This Sports Club is now making rapid progress. The Club now boasts of very strong XI's, both in hockey and football and if everything favours them, there is a possibility of the club sending in a team for the coming Aga Khan Tournament.

SONS v. FATHERS.

This year the Khar Gymkhana, another of Suburbs Institutions that is making a rapid progress, conducted a series of cricket matches between "Sons" and "Fathers".

In all three such matches were played one being won by "Fathers" The final match which was the third one was played on Sunday last resulting in a win for the Sons by 75 runs. The "Sons" scored 118 while the "Fathers" replied by 43, five of their players being run out.

These games evinced a lot of interest and proved quite interesting.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1938

PROGRAMME OF EDUCATIONAL EXPANSION

In his speech on the Budget Premier Kher, also Minister for Education, gave a fair idea of his educational policy. He could not be as precise about the details of his schemes as one might wish. Three separate committees appointed by Government are at work investigating various aspects of primary and secondary education in the Presidency and it is not possible for the Education Minister to anticipate the Committee's recommendations on matters needing careful inquiry. But he made it clear that, despite the reduction of revenue through prohibition measures, larger sums would be devoted to the advance of every grade of education. Those who feared that Government would neglect higher education would be pleasantly surprised to learn from the Finance Minister's Budget speech that the Deccan College, which was closed as a retrenchment measure, is to be revived and made a centre of post-graduate studies and research work in Languages, History and Experimental Psychology. Government's extra grant of Rs. 34 lakhs for education is not as big as one might wish but is sure token of their earnest desire to promote education.

Vocational Bias

Though neither Mr. Kher, nor Mr. Latthe, could give adequate details of the educational programme of the immediate future, they gave a fairly general idea of the programme. The main features of the programme are increased attention to vocational training, physical training and adult education, papularising Hindustani in middle schools, enlisting of voluntary effort in spreading elementary education ,and greater Government control over the administration of primary education. None will deny the need for more vocational training in special well-equipped schools where the training can be efficient. Nor will one object to giving a vocational bias in most of our elementary schools. But the loose talk of converting every elementary school into a predominantly vocational school will only lead to inordinately heavy expenditure on equipment or in the alternative to inefficiency both in the literary and the vocational instruction. However, we shall not further discuss this point till the report of the Vocational Training Committee is available.

Compulsory Education

Every Indian is anxious about rapid progress in compulsory primary education. His desire for this is intensified by the Haripura Congress resolution on national education, which insists, among other things ,that "free and compulsory education should be provided for seven years on a nation-wide scale." To enforce compulsion for seven years on a nation-wide scale must seem a counsel of perfection just at present. But compulsion for four years to ensure at least permanent literacy is not an impracticable proposition if provincial Governments, local bodies, and the public combine to work it out and are bold enough to find the necessary resources with or without fresh taxation. A Congress Government in particular should specially realise their responsibility in this matter. For they are not only pledged to this reform but, as they stand for adult franchise, it is their special duty to educate every voter. It will not do for a Congress Government to put the blame on others by saying that if local bodies and philanthropists do not contribute enough funds and honorary workers do not come forward in sufficient numbers. The Finance Minister remarked in his Budget speech that "no local body can be said to be discharging its duty properly if it is afraid of raising enough revenue in legitimate ways." The same can be said with more propriety about every provincial Government. A Congress Government in particular should realise that even if they cannot immediately implement the Congress resolution demanding compulsion for seven years on a nation-wide scale, they can and ought to enforce compulsion for four years.

Co-operative Reorganisation

In September last, Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister of Revenue and Rural Development, called upon Mr. Bhansali Registrar, Co-operative Societies, in collabcration with Mr. Vaikunth Mehta, to investigate and report on the problem of the re-organisation and development of the co-operative movement in this Province. If this method of asking two experts to make the enquiry instead of appointing a committee to do the work, needed justification, it is supplied in an ample measure by the solid and constructive results produced by the two gentlemen in a short time. As a matter of fact, the deficiencies and the requirements of the co-operative movement have been fairly well known to those closely associated with it. What was needed was a clearcut programme of reorganisation work and prompt action to carry it out. The joint report of the Registrar and Mr. Mehta was submitted to Government by the end of October last. Three weeks after that, the Minister called a conference of representative co-operators to elicit their opinions on the recommendations of the report and it is understood that Government are now engaged in considering their orders on the whole subject. There were three main directions in which the investigation had to take place. The proper method of dealing with the frozen assets of agricultural societies and their financing agencies was the first item in the enquiry. The second referred to the system of education, propaganda, finance, audit and supervision, and the third related to the development of non-credit co-operation, especially for the purpose of better farming, the marketing of agricultural produce and the organisation of secondary occupations and cottage industries.

It will be observed how all the most vital questions regarding the organisation and the improvement of co-operative institutions were included in the scope of the enquiry. And the recommendations of the report are of a thoroughly practical character, which, if they are promptly put into effect, are calculated to give much-needed relief to members of credit societies and to contribute to the placing of the entire movement on a healthy footing. With regarding to the frozen assets of agricultural credit societies, which are indeed a hard nut to crack, a procedure has been suggested for the reduction and settlement of debts, fixation of instalments on production of adequate security, scaling down of interest charges and, where necessary, writing off of bad debts. Steps are to be taken, at the same time, to secure that in future there is no dilatoriness in the societies in dealing with recalcitrant defaulters. What is still more important, is that the credit operations of primary societies will be linked up with the sale of the agricultural produce of their members and the practice of thrift by members will be encouraged. Suggestions have also been made for the speeding up of the procedure of arbitration and liquidation. In the sphere of banking, the formation of banking unions in places where conditions are favourable, is recommended and so also the constitution of provincial associations of central and urban banks. An attempt has likewise been made partially to meet the grievances of co-operative banks in the matter of audit. A very important, and to all appearances, a drastic change consists in the proposed formation of educational committees as adjuncts to the district supervision boards, the main function of which will be to provide co-operative education and to conduct propaganda for the development of various forms of co-operative activities. These committees will be federated into an apex educational body which, in fact, is the present Provincial Co-operative Institute of Bombay. For this purpose, the constitution of the latter institution is to be overhauled and it is to be restricted mainly to educative functions. This proposal has been widely resented as unnecessarily narrowing and lowering the present position of the Institute though the fact is admitted that, for the last few years, it has not functioned satisfactorily in the districts. Since, however, a Resolution of Government has recently announced that, besides being an educational apex body, the Provincial Institute "should function as a focussing centre of non-official opinion on various subjects affecting the movement and for representing it in proper quarters" and that it "should have an opportunity of reviewing once a year the progress of the movement and of making suggestions to Government," there is no reason why, consistently with this declaration, the legitimate position of the Institute as a non-official body, representing the whole movement should not be recognised and maintained, subject, of course, to such changes as co-ordination and efficiency will demand. It is hoped that a way will be found to reconcile the recommendation of the report with the just claims of the Institute.

The concluding part of the recommendations relates to the extention of co-operative effort to agricultural improvement and organisation and to the revival and promotion of secondary occupations and cottage industries. Various valuable suggestions have been made in this regard, such as the formation of marketing agencies in important towns and a central one in Bombay, the promotion of works of land improvement, the creation of better farming and joint farming societies and consolidation of holdings. Producers' co-operative societies have been proposed for the development of cottage industries, and Government subsidies are recommended for the purpose. Finally, it has been suggested that the co-operation of women's organisation in cities and towns should be enlisted with a view to organising women workers in subsidiary occupations and cottage industries in rural areas and to providing markets for the disposal of the products of local crafts and industries. Several of the measures summarised above, have been overdue and should have been adopted long ago. This is one more illustration of the manner in which the Congress Ministry has to carry the heavy burden of the legacy of neglect on the part of previous Governments and the load of arrears of essential public work left by them. We have no doubt, however, that our present Ministers will prove equal to the task.

FAMINE PROBLEM IN BIJAPUR DISTRICT

Irrigation And Arboriculture

(H. S. Kaujalgi.)
III

When we know that out of 29 lakhs of acres of cultivated area in the Bijapur District, only seven thousand acres are sown with rice, we can understand the negligible irrigation facilities in that district. But when we investigate into the possibilities we have to admit that the natural facilities of the district have not been fully exploited. There are four rivers (The Bhima, Krishna, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha) running through the district and we know that there are schemes of dams to the Ghataprabha and the Malaprabha at Herkal and Mahakoot respectively for irrigation purposes. These schemes are almost complete but unfortunately for our district they are not being undertaken even in these days of repeated famines

Old Schemes.

Then there is a big irrigation scheme of the Ghataprabha for which the dam is to be erected at Daddi in the Belgaum District. The scheme would irrigate lakhs of acres in the Belgaum and the Bajapur districts together with some lands in the adjoining states of Mudhol and Jamkhandi. But somehow this scheme which was prepared at a cost of thousands as long ago as 1903, is lying in the lumber of the irrigation department, having created hopes that were never fulfilled.

Then in the year 1928 Mr. Lowsley was appointed to investigate into the minor irrigation possibilities of the district. He investigated and prepared rough schemes for more than 125 minor irrigation works in the district. Unfortunately for us the rough schemes never became fair. They are all there in the offices of the District Collector and the Executive Engineer, tantalizing the Bijapur farmer with hopes that never fructify. The usual argument against these irrigation schemes is that they are not financially profitable. Allowing this argument, can we not under-take these schemes as preventives to famines that cause so much pecuniary loss to the rayat and the Government?

Useful Famine Work.

Usually whenever there is a famine in the district metal collection

(Continued on Page 8 Col 6)

FINANCIAL POLICY IN THE PROVINCES

The Capital Programme

By Prof. B. P. Adarkar
III

Far more important than the power of taxation, however, are the potentialities of capital development in the Provinces. If we take the economic history of any modern nation, which has raised its economic status, whether it is Germany or Italy or the United States of America or Canada or Australia, or that glorious example of economic regeneration viz., Russia, (whatever view we might hold about its social philosophy), we shall everywhere see that it is either a very progressive fiscal policy, or more particularly an Investment or Public Works policy which has led to prosperity. All economists (belonging to whatever school of thought) have agreed that in a period of depression or in the case of a country (like India) which is habitually working at low-blood pressure, increased economic activity can only be brought about by State enterprise and State encouragement. Fiscal and monetary policies are at present, as I said, beyond the scope of the Indian democracy; but a soundly planned and executed public works and industrial policy is quite within its competence.

How To Industrialise?

If the ambition of the Congress is, as it should be, to raise the teeming millions of India from their present quagmire of poverty, there is only one way in which this can be done, and it is Increased Economic Activity, implying fuller employment of the natural and human resources of the country combined with greater efficiency and speed. In a brilliant address, recently delivered by the eminent scientist, Professor Meghnad Saha, before the National Institute of Sciences of India, occurs the following passage, which I would like to bring to the notice of Provincial Governments anxious to develop industries:—

The wealth of a people is neither a gift of the heavens, nor a gift of Nature. The people have to create wealth by organised labour. The more the output of work by a country, the richer it is and the higher the standard of living reached. Probably most of our countrymen have no idea that the total work output by the average Indian is twenty times less than that of the average American or European. In previous epochs of history, all the work used to be done by human power or animal power. But at the present time, most work is done by steam-engines, oil engines or electricity. . . . The average European has 20 slaves constantly working for him while the Indian has mostly to depend upon himself. The slaves which the European calls to his aid are provided from the exploitation of the power resources of his country. Such resources though they exist in India have not been developed and profitably utilised. This is the root cause of poverty in India. . . . Not only have power resources not been developed, but the available power is extremely dear. This is one of the main causes of India's backwardness in industrialisation. . . . If we desire to fight successfully the scourge of poverty and want from which 90 per cent. of our countrymen are suffering, if we wish to remodel our society and renew the springs of our civilisation and culture, and lay the foundations of a strong and progressive national life, we must make the fullest use of the power which Nature has given us. We must rebuild our economic system by utilising the resources of our land, harnessing the energy of our rivers, prospecting for the riches hidden under the bowels of the earth, reclaiming deserts and swamps, conquering the barriers of distance and, above all, we must mould anew the nature of man in both its individual and social aspects, so that a richer, more harmonious and happier race may people this great and ancient land of ours.

The Fundamental Factors

The fundamental factors of industrial growth are (1) power resources and their development, (2 improved and cheaper facilities of transport and communications, (3) technical education and scientific research, (4) an efficient machinery of industrial finance, and (5) an active participation by the State in industrial concerns of a public character. Apart from scientists like Professor Saha, distinguished statesmen like Sir M. Visveswarayya, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others have spoken of the immense potentialities of industrial exploitation in India by means of public works and active State enterprise. The old theory that India is fit only for the production of raw materials and foodstuffs, to which unfortunately the Government of India still seems to cling, has now to give place to the new theory that India is capable of erecting a perfectly balanced economy as only two other countries, in the world, Russia and the United States, are capable of doing. Cheap power is the crying need of Indian industries. According to Sir Visveswarayya, something like 20 million kilowatts of electrical energy can be generated on the basis of present knowledge of our water resources; but there is no doubt that after proper hydrological investigations, it may be found, as Professor Saha points out, that our power resources are much vaster than this figure would suggest. For this, initial power research is essential, and this can be managed within a small financial outlay. What is more, initial surveying will save crores of rupees wasted at present on uneconomical hydro-electrical projects. Industries cannot thrive on air; the work-producing capacity of plants depends upon the availability of cheap power supply, be it coal, water, alcohol or oil. The poverty of power resources in India must, then be immediately redressed and there is no other suitable agency for doing this, in my opinion, than our new Provincial Governments All this implies that in each of the Provinces an immediate power research survey must be undertaken with a view to the exploitation of hydro-electric and other power resources. This can be combined with a thorough-going investigation and prospecting of our mineral resources, which have remained sad-

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THOSE BELLIGERENT RIGHTS

With the Soviet's accession to it, the British formula for the withdrawal of foreign volunteers from Spain, has achieved unanimous acceptance by the Powers concerned, namely, Britain, France, Russia, Italy and Germany. The formula, which relates the time and degree of the recognition of belligerent rights to withdrawal of foreigners is the child of Britain's "impartiality". It was naturally acceptable to Italy and Germany. France had no alternative but to agree with Britain and Russia could not afford to be isolated. The formula reads well on paper but in actual practice it will work distinctly in favour of the rebels. The question of machinery to check withdrawals from the side of Franco is a difficult one for the simple reason that the so-called democratic Powers dare not be strict with him. Then again, belligerent rights mean that with the rebel "navy" dominating the seas the Republicans can be starved. But probably this is what is ultimately desired.

BRITAIN ACHIEVES "SECURITY"!

"The statement relating to Defence" published in London in the form of a White Paper makes imposing reading. The details of the colossal preparations which it reports will, we have no doubt, give a deep and comforting sense of security to the militarists and the gullible of Mr. Chamberlain's Britain—the rest of that country is too demoralised to be counted in any serious degree. The inexorable parade of multiplying battleships, cruisers, air craft, guns and tanks will, morever, they cannot help convincing themselves, strike terror into the heart of the enemy. Britain is, at long last, unilaterally safe and is growing safer still at the rate of a few hundred instruments of death every twenty-four hours. But by a strange and almost ironical coincidence the British White Paper has been issued practically simultaneously with a statement regarding the Italian Army Estimates for the year 1938-39. It is a significant expression of the salutary effect which British military preparations were to derive home into the hearts of all.

ARMS FOR ARMS.

The report defending the increase of a 100 million lire, says:

"All the world is arming today. The States ruled by the so-called democratic regimes justify their armaments as a supreme guarantee of peace. But Italy, more than any other nation, has always brought a realistic and fruitful contribution to a radical solution of the problems of peace."

This is Italy's pointed reply to Mr. Chamberlain: More armament for armament involving further rearming by Britain and others. The search for security, the one possible means of security—a strong and determined collective system—having been discarded, has led to an arms race which will lead to—where? One fine morning Britain will wake up to herself in the midst of war—unless Mr. Chamberlain surrenders Britain completely to Fascism. But will war be averted even then?

LOSS TO U. P. CABINET.

We are sorry that Pandit Pearey Lal Sharma should have finally felt constrained to resign his Education Ministership in the U. P. Cabinet. Suggestions of his intention to leave the Treasury Bench had been persistent for a long time and it was hoped that they would not ultimately turn into an actual fact. This was not to be and the U. P. Cabinet is poorer by his resignation One of the "old guard," as it were—he threw himself heart and soul into the non-co-operation movement as soon as it was started—he is a man gifted with deep patriotism and a high sense of devotion to duty. He was an acquisition to the U. P. Cabinet. And while we are glad that the vacant post has been filled by Sit. Sampurnananda, who, in fact, ought to have been taken in as a seventh Minister long ago, we wish it had been possible for Pandit Pearey-lal Sharma to have continued as a member of the Government.

RELEASE THEM SOON.

We warmly welcome the report that the Bombay Government have passed orders for the release of Sadashiv Raghunath Malkapurkar, one of the three political prisoners still in jail in the Presidency. His release encourages the hope that the other two, Bhagwandas Tulsidas and Waman Baburao, will also be released very soon without any avoidable delay. The former has already suffered imprisonment for eight years and the latter for nearly four years. But even apart from this fact, they deserve to be released in accordance with Congress pledges reinforced by the memorable Haripura Resolution.

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

The annual report for the year 1936-37 of the Poona Seva Sadan Society is always a publication of great interest to social reformers all over the country. That the Society is yet conducting its activities with the same zeal and thoroughness which were the characteristics of its founder, the late Mr. G. K. Devdhar, is evident from the very first page where we can see the years' record of work at a glance. At the beginning of the year under review a heavy deficit was feared, but thanks to some timely contributions, among them being the generous gift of rupees five thousand made by the late Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, the deficit has been practically wiped out. Supporters of the Society will be glad to know that the daft of a revised constitution" is already complete and will be soon presented to the General Body for its acceptance. It is to be hoped that the changes in the constitution will help to make the Society more efficient and useful.

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WITHOUT COMMENT—

Italy defends the increase of a 100 million lire in the next year's army estimates thus:—

"All the world is arming to-day. The States ruled by the so-called democratic regimes justify their armaments as a supreme guarantee of peace. But Italy more than any other nation, has always brought a realistic and fruitful contribution to a radical solution of the problems of peace."

* * *

Apropos of the Budget boycott in the Central Assembly, Sir James Grigg declared that if the Opposition thought that they had lost something real which they had had before then they were completely mistaken.

We think we would agree with our Sir James.

The Opposition never had anything. Therefore there ought to be no question of their losing anything.

* * *

Finance Member's Explanation: "Opposition Grievance Artificial"
—Anglo-Indian headline to Grigg's statement.

As against the perfectly natural deprivation of the rights of tax-payers' representatives?

* * *

"Bombay, March 2.
A vigorous criticism of the Bombay Government's budget by Dr. Ambedkar and a fighting reply by the Finance Minister brought the general budget debate to a conclusion to-day...."
—Anglo-India.

Having thus effectively and completely done one part of his duty, Doctor Ambedkar is now free to devote himself to the discharge of the other part—he "more absent than present."

* * *

Talking of Dr. Ambedkar, we hope his indignant attention has been drawn to the Indore State's unjust flat throwing open State and semi-State temples to Harijans

Doctor Ambedkar must protest in his usual inimitable style against this wanton encroachment on the rights of Harijans to exist —under his leadership.

* * *

All Communist literature has been banned in Kashmir.

Much as we smypathise with theories of civil liberties, we welcome the ban as a sign of progressiveness.

It proves that the State is not quite ignorant of movements and ideas in the modern world.

It HAS heard of communism.

* * *

Doctor E. Raghavendra Rao (what? we do hope you haven't forgotten the ex-Home Member and ex-Acting Governor of the C. P.) speaking in the Assembly about Sir Hyde Gowan said: "As every one is aware, he was my chief for nearly four years of his tenure of office as Governor."

Every one most certainly IS aware. But wouldn't Dr. Rao manage to avoid reference to his own association with Sir Hyde particularly on the very eve of the latter's departure.

* * *

One of the charges in the latest trial of old Bolsheviks is that they are spies of Britain, Germany and Japan.

Even Marxism fails before time's revenge?

* * *

Herr Hitler has presented his autographed portrait along with thanks to the German Generals who have recently "retired."

This is a master stroke of policy. With Herr Hitler constantly looking down upon them they will never fail to see, remember and beware.

* * *

The Fuhrer, it is reported, will stay, while in Rome, at the Quirinal Palace. "He will be the first visitor of non-Royal birth to be so honoured.

This is Mussolini's hint to Mr. Neville Chamberlain to be diligent during his period of probation.

* * *

By the way, Signor Mussolini proposes to break all records of hospitality when Herr Hitler visits Italy.

Has Hitler been warned of these destructive designs?

* * *

'My wife kisses me every time I come into the house.'
'Affection?'
'No, investigation.'

Chamberlain On Situation In Central Europe

Will Colonies Be Returned To Germany?

Egypt To Be Consulted In Anglo-Italian Conversations

LONDON: March 3.

The Prime Minister was asked in the House of Commons WHETHER FOLLOWING ON THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH ON FEBRUARY 20, STATING THE DETERMINATION OF GERMANY TO RECOVER HER FORMER COLONIES, THE GOVERNMENT HAD RECEIVED ANY OFFICIAL INTIMATION FROM THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT REGARDING RETURN TO THEM OF THESE COLONIES AND WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT HAD ANY PROPOSALS IN MIND TO RESOLVE THIS QUESTION EITHER BY UNILATERAL CONVERSATIONS WITH GERMANY OR IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER POWERS.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that if the question was whether a communication from the German Government on this matter has been made supplementary to the Chancellor's speech the answer was in the NEGATIVE and regarding the second part of the question, HE HAD NOTHING TO ADD TO WHAT HE HAD PREVIOUSLY SAID ON THIS SUBJECT.

Egypt To Be Consulted

The Prime Minister told the Commons at question time that His Majesty's Government proposed to consult the Egyptian Government in accordance with the provisions of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty on all matters affecting Egyptian interests which arose during the forthcoming Anglo-Italian conversations.

HELP TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Arthur Henderson, Labour, asked the Prime Minister whether in view of the recent declaration of the French Foreign Minister France intended acting, in application of Article 16 of the League Covenant, to assist Czechoslovakia if that country was attacked by Germany, he would state that in such circumstances His Majesty's Government intended, under the same Article, to assist France and Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Chamberlain replied the position of Britain with special reference to Central Europe was stated by the late Foreign Secretary in the House in June last and he had nothing to add to that statement.

INTERVENTION UNDER LEAGUE ARTICLE.

Mr. Noel Baker, Labour, called the Prime Minister's attention to the declaration of the Assembly of the League of Nations on March 11, 1932, to the effect that it was incumbent on a member of the League not to recognise any situation, treaty or agreement brought about by means contrary to the Covenant or Pact of Paris and asked whether His Majesty's Government still accepted this statement of their international obligations.

The Premier said as stated by the then Foreign Secretary in December 1936, His Majesty's Government adhered to the principle enunciated in the declaration which was made in connexion with the particular case of the Sino-Japanese dispute. But Mr. Eden had gone on to indicate that in its application, to any case His Majesty's Government must be entitled to take an account of facts of situation and of the necessity of any action on their part would not imply the approval of adequately protecting British interests. Any action on their part would not imply the approval of the methods by which the situation was brought about. These views still correctly represented the attitude of His Majesty's Government on this subject.

JAPANESE COMMERCE RAIDERS.

The First Lord of Admiralty was asked in the Commons if he had any information to give to the House regarding the building by Japan of a new series of small battle cruisers carrying heavy guns for use as commerce raiders and what steps the Board of Admiralty proposed to take to deal with such a development.

Mr. Duff Cooper said in answer to the first part of the question was in the negative and second part therefore did not really arise, but the House would be aware of the question of Japanese naval construction was at present under consideration by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in consultation with other powers concerned.

Government will continue to watch what goes on in Austria with the greatest possible attention and interest, the Premier told in the House of Commons when the question of the Austro-German Agreement was raised on a motion for adjournment. It remained to be seen what the practical effect of the Agreement might be.

AUSTRO-GERMAN DEVELOPMENTS.

"In this connection Government obviously cannot disinterest themselves from the events of Central Europe if only for the reason that the object of all their policy is to assist in the establishment of greater sense of security and confidence in Europe."

The Premier was glad to note from Herr Hitler's speech of February 20 that Austro-German arrangements are to be considered as an extension of the framework of Austro-German Agreement of July 1936 which included provision for the recognition by the German Government of the full sovereignty of Austria. There, he thought, they must leave the matter for the present.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

Members of the Royal Commission to consider a closer co-operation or association between Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nayassaland announced in the Commons, are:

Lord Bledisloe, Chairman; I. L. Orrewing; W. S. Mainwaring; Ernest Evans; P. Ashley Cooper and Thomas Fitzgerald.—Reuter.

BHULABHAI AND BUDGET DEBATE

(Continued from Page 1)

ment to the Associated Press.

He says: "Since 1924, it has been the invariable practice to sub-divide the demand for grants in respect of general administration with several heads, and specifically include therein, defence and external affairs. This practice enabled the members of the Legislative Assembly to give cut motions or move for the refusal of supplies under those individual sub-heads.

CHANCE FOR DIRECT VOTE

During the three years when the budget has been under discussion during the life of the present Assembly, cut motions have been carried by a large majority of the House, disapproving of the policy of the Government under the heads, defence as well as external affairs.

A direct vote has therefore been always recorded on these two issues of grave importance, for the army budget is by far the biggest item in the expenditure of the central revenues of the Government of India.

When the federation actually fructifies, it is provided that there shall be no vote on the army budget, as the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance would have full opportunity to discuss the items making up the budget and agree to the same.

While therefore the present Government at the centre continues, there is no ground or excuse for discontinuing the practice which has prevailed since 1924. It is true that the Government has not hitherto respected these votes in any manner whatever.

While the Central Government under the Federal portion of the Act of 1935 had not come into being, the deprivation of the opportunity to cast a direct vote was such a serious departure from the hitherto prevailing practice that all the elected members of the house (excepting the Europeans) agreed to make a common course." The elected members, who agreed to take the course by themselves formed a majority of the whole House including the nominated bloc.

FOR EDUCATING PUBLIC OPINION

"A direct and decisive vote has a value, and the House is not prepared to forego it, even if the matter might be incidentally discussed under some other heads. This right of vote has all the greater value, because whereas in the cause of responsible Governments most of the budget is not sought to be touched as the House, meaning the majority of it, has control over the executive which prepares and which is responsible for introducing the budget—the remedy there is to displace the executive—in the case of the irresponsible executive like the Government of India, a direct vote on army and external affairs is the only means of not only calling the attention of the Government, who are entitled to disregard it, but of educating public opinion on these two questions of policy.

Under the Government of India Act 1919 and the transitory provisions in the 9th schedule to the Act of 1935, the Governor-General and the Governor-General-in-Council or at least one of them, could have easily continued the practice by a formal order in that behalf, and it is to be regretted that they refrained from exercising what was their obvious duty to continue the convention, at all events until the Federal Government in the centre was established.

STANDS REJECTED.

"We have been therefore compelled to adopt the somewhat drastic course of foregoing the advantage of taking part in the general discussion of the budget and moving the cuts on the demands for grants. Of course, it will inevitably follow that when the Assembly has rejected the budget, it will necessarily reject the Finance Bill by which provision is made for raising taxes or some of them to meet the expenditure contained in the budget which has been rejected."—A. P.

PANDEMONIUM IN PUNJAB ASSEMBLY

Storm Rages Over Minister's Remark During Debate On Grant For Viceregal Durbar

LAHORE, Mar. 3.

Complete pandemonium prevailed in the Legislative Assembly, and a tense atmosphere was created for some time during the debate on Supplementary Demands for Rs. 83,000 in connection with the Viceregal Durbar held in Lahore in October last.

The Premier was speaking generally on a "cut" motion, and referred to a meeting at Ambala, wherein confusion was created and counter-demonstration held, which silenced the former demonstration against the Minister.

Lala Deshbandhu Gupta enquired if the counter-demonstration was not done at the instigation of a certain Minister.

Sir Chhotu Ram, the Development Minister, thinking that it was an insinuation against him, said that the suggestion was stupid, which proved a signal for an uproar.

Dewan Chaman Lal took objection to the Minister's remark as unparliamentary.

Sir Chhotu Ram insisted on justifying his remark and offered to withdraw, if the Chair ruled it as unparliamentary.

Lala Deshbandhu Gupta retorted, saying that the Minister concerned had added his stupidity by making such remarks.

The Premier, intervening at this stage, remarked that Sir Chhotu Ram was prepared to withdraw the expression, if it is declared unparliamentary by the Chair. He (Sir Chhotu Ram) had used it under provocation.

Dewan Chaman Lal remarked that provocation existed on the Treasury Benches. Sir Chhotu Ram, he said, was a standing provocation.

At this the confusion was heightened.

The Chair, however, restored order ultimately and ruled the expression "stupid" as unparliamentary and undignified, whereupon it was withdrawn by both the sides.

The reduction motion was defeated by a large majority.—United Press.

Mr. V. V. Saligram who has been appointed Acting Deputy Commissioner of Bombay Municipality.

NO Br. LOAN TO ITALIAN GOVT.

LONDON, March 3.

The Labour Opposition's objection to ameliorate Italy's financial economic situation was shown in the Commons when Rt. Hon. Pethick-Lawrence asked for assurances that there would be no British loan to the Italian Government and that no guarantee at the expense of the British taxpayer would be given for promotion of additional imports into Italy.

Sir John Simon replied that no Italian Government Loan was contemplated or asked for and he had no reason to suppose that it would be asked for.

With regard to the second question, export credit facilities were given for the benefit of the United Kingdom exporters and not of foreign importers. In the case of Italy, as of any other countries, applications would continue, as now, to be dealt with by the Export Credits Advisory Committee, solely on business ground with a view to assisting the United Kingdom export trade. He did not doubt considerations of credit entered the calculation.—Reuter's Special.

MECHANISING INDIAN REGIMENTS

LONDON, March 3.

The Army estimates total £85,357,000 an increase of £2,22,37,000.

It is proposed to omit army expenditure on Equipment and Works Services of Regular Army to the extent of £2,11,43,000 under defence loan; Otherwise, the total would be £106,500,000. The estimates are much the highest in the table given going back to 1922.

The memorandum issued by Mr. Hore Belisha states that substantial progress has been made as regards the problem of securing an adequate supply of recruits but still progress has to be made. The strength of Regulars is £170,000 compare dto £168,900. He does not propose to raise in 1938 the remaining two of the four infantry battalions mentioned in the defence statement.

The principal changes proposed are as follows:

Two Cavalry regiments will eventually remain horsed, the remainder will be mechanised regiments and three horsed.

In India, the policy of conversion of cavalry to mechanised regiments has already been introduced in the case of two regiments.—Reuter.

Niemoeller For Concentration Camp

BERLIN, March 3.

It now appears probable that Dr. Niemoeller will be detained in a concentration camp although confirmation is not obtainable as officials themselves seem to be unaware of the pastor's destination.

It is stated, a concentration camp is regarded as the lightest form of punishment and protective custody will almost necessarily entail removal to a camp.

Nazi circles maintain that the reason for continued detention is fear of disturbances if he is freed.—Reuter.

Trial Of Soviet Leaders

MOSCOW, March 3.

In addition to the 21 accused in the mass trial it was revealed that seven persons who were prominent Soviet leaders sometime ago and recently disappeared, have been arrested, and will be tried separately from the present accused. Their disappearance was explained in the course of the trial by the testimony of the accused Grinko, ex-Commissar of the Exchequer, incriminating them in the alleged plot. The seven include Yakovleva, a woman Commissar of Finance.—Reuter's Special.

OBITUARY

LONDON, March 3.

The deaths have occurred of Sir Harcourt Butler and Sir Robert Johnson.—Reuter's Special.

How Britain 'Feeds Fat' Military Moloch

War Preparations On Gigantic Scale

Naval Tonnage Quadrupled In 2 Years: Tremendous Increase In Recruitment And Air Force

LONDON: March 2.

"THE STATEMENT RELATING TO DEFENCE" has been issued and is the fourth White Paper of the series begun in 1935 and consists chiefly of a survey of the progress achieved.

WHILE DELAYS AND DIFFICULTIES WERE EXPERIENCED AND DELIVERIES IN SOME CASES HAVE NOT FULFILLED ANTICIPATION PROGRESS ON THE WHOLE HAS BEEN SATISFACTORY.

DIFFICULTIES HITHERTO ENCOUNTERED HAVE LARGELY BEEN MET AND THE RATE OF PRODUCTION IS NOW RAPIDLY INCREASING.

The speed wherewith the strength of the navy is increasing is shown by the tonnage figures indicating that the beginning of 1935 it was 139 thousand which has been progressively raised to 547 thousand in the beginning of 1938. During the year ending March 1939, it is expected 60 new vessels of all classes will be put to service, totalling over 130 thousand tons.

The defence programme has involved the provision of additional storage and accommodation for all services entailing heavy expenditure.

Recruits are entering in greatly increased numbers. Eleven thousand recruits entered for the Navy during the first nine months of 1937 financial year. There were 3,600 more army recruits in 1937 than in 1936 and many concessions were granted. A record number of 45,000 recruits have obtained territorials in 1937. The strength of all ranks has increased by nearly 18,000.

The present indications are that programmes in hand are likely to involve defence expenditure in 1939 in excess of the provision in 1938 estimates. The future expenditure will particularly depend on the degree of success which will attend Government's efforts to achieve some appeasement of international affairs.

The Paper concludes "It must be expected that even on the assumption that 1939, as now seems probable, will be a peak year for defence expenditure the total expenditure on defence, over five financial years 1937 to 41 will exceed 1,500 millions mentioned in the White Paper of February, 1937."

AIR LINER MISSING

9 Persons Aboard

SANFRANCISCO, March 3.

An airliner, carrying six passengers and three crew, is missing on a flight from Sanfrancisco to Albuquerque in New Mexico.

The last word from the pilot stated that the liner was turning back owing to ice conditions and stormy weather.—Reuter

Hollywood Film Stars Marooned

LOS ANGELES, March 3.

Sixteen are dead and several are missing as a result of raging floods following a four-day downpour which has virtually isolated Hollywood and the whole film district. A damage of half a million sterling has been done.

Norma Shearer, Ginger Rogers and Richard Dix are among the many film stars who are marooned. Madeline Carroll was rescued at her home on the beach by a coast-guard cutter. Robert Taylor's house is standing several feet in water. Clark Gable was forced to abandon his car in a flooded road.—Reuter's Special.

SUEZ CANAL CO.

LONDON, March 3.

In the House of Commons Lt.-Col Colville, in reply to a question stated that there were 32 directorships on the Board of the Suez Canal Company of which 19 were French, ten British, two Egyptian and one Dutch.

One French and one Egyptian directorships were at present vacant. The British Government held 353,504 shares, the market value of which was about 55 millions sterling.—Reuter's Special.

MADAME CHIANG RESIGNS

Sequel To Soviet Air men's Sit Down Strike

HANKOW, March 3.

A virtual sit-down strike by Soviet airmen under her command was one of the causes of the resignation announced to-day by Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek, world's only woman Air Minister.

The Soviet airmen struck because they were not willing to serve under a woman.

Another cause of the trouble was stated to have been friction between Chinese pilots and the self-contained unit of Americans and Europeans called "unknowns".

Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek successfully insisted on having the Chinese to mann machineguns and bombracks in aeroplanes and the consequent jealousies deprived the Chinese airforce of much enterprise and power.

T. V. Soong who succeeded Madame Chiang as Air Minister has no experience in aeronautics but is an excellent organiser and the Chinese hope that the airforce will soon be able to challenge Japanese supremacy in the air—Reuter.

STYRIA SURRENDERS TO NAZISM

Nazis Now Turn Towards Upper Austria

VIENNA, March 2.

M. Seyss-Inquart, the Nazi Minister of Austria, to-night concluded his visit to Graz, where he has been trying to pour oil on troubled waters, following the recent serious tension there. It is understood the wearing of Nazi badges in Styria and the flying of Swastika flags will continue to be forbidden in public offices and by officials on duty, but might be allowed on other occasions.

Austrian Nazis, having won a partial victory in Styria, are at present turning their attention to Upper Austria.

The National Political Department in Graz announces that "wearing of Nazi badges" and the use of Hitler-greeting is permitted to everyone individually and in private life. This implies an important concession.

M Seyss-Inquart is expected to arrive at Linz to morrow where a big demonstration is planned in order to receive him on the lines of Sunday's demonstration.

BANDITRY AMONG TIBETAN NOMADS

Butler Denies Allegation In Commons

LONDON, March 2.

In the House of Commons Sir Alfred Knox drew attention to the "increase in banditry among the Chang Nomads of Tibet owing to the influx of Russian rifles" and asked whether the security of Caravans was affected.

Mr. R. A Butler in his reply presumed that Sir Alfred Knox was referring to the Nomads of North-Western Tibet and said that the information in his possession did not indicate any increase in banditry in that area.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIAN SUPPORT TO CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY

CANBERA, March 3.

The Commonwealth Cabinet has decided to fully support Mr. Neville Chamberlain's policy. Mr. Lyons announced that Mr. Chamberlain had informed him that United Kingdom adhered to the Imperial Conference Policy.—Reuter's Special.

GOVT. ADAMANT

No Question Of Meeting Opposition View Point

NEW DELHI, March 3.

Optimistic lobby reports that the Government would review the position and try to meet the Opposition point of view, appear to be discounted in well-informed quarters.

On the contrary, the "United Press" lobby correspondent learns that, on Saturday when the Budget demands are moved and summarily thrown out, Government would bring forward the Finance Bill on Monday next. This will be thrown out without speeches from the unofficial benches, except possibly a few observations from the European Group. Accordingly, much of the business of the Assembly, which used to take more than a fortnight, will be very probably finished in 2-1|2 days.

It is proposed to have the dates for non-official business brought forward earlier than the first week of April, so that the session may end by the end of March.

The Government have two important measures to be introduced and referred to select committees, namely, the Income-tax Amendment Bill and the Motor Vehicles Amendment Bill; but none of these are at present ready. Official draftsmen are at work, and these bills will be brought before the Assembly as early as possible, so that the select committees might be constituted before the House disperses.—United Press.

Executive Council To Consider Situation

NEW DELHI, March 3.

Lobby reports indicate that the Viceroy's Executive Council will meet this evening to review the developments in the Central Assembly in connection with the budget and the refusal of the united unofficial opposition to participate in discussion and their determination to throw out all budget demands and the Finance Bill.

It appears the Viceroy who returned from tour this morning, has been kept informed of what transpired yesterday in the Assembly.—United Press.

"Chronicle" Silver Jubilee Number

TO BE PUBLISHED ON NOVROZ DAY

The first issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" was published on 3rd March, 1913. The paper thus completes twenty-five years of its existence on March 2.

In celebration of its Silver Jubilee a Special Jubilee Number, containing messages of appreciation and good wishes and contributions on a variety of subjects by eminent leaders and publicists and numerous illustrations, will be published on Novroz Day (21st instant.)

Special Police On Duty In B. N. R. Strike

Heated Debate Over Grant In Central Assembly

NEW DELHI. Mar. 3.

Barely 30 members were present when the Assembly met to-day to consider official bills and certain supplementary grants in respect of railways instead of holding a general debate on the budget as normally should have been the case. The decision of the opposition parties not to take part in the debate on the budget had resulted in the change in the day's agenda.

Sir N. N. Sircar introduced the Bill to amend the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, intended to remedy defects and difficulties of interpretations in Act of 1937.

For instance it is explained that if a Hindu dies a widower, the right of inheritance conferred on his widowed daughters-in-law cannot under the Act as it stands take effect. It was not the intention of the Act that this right should depend on the survival of a widowed mother-in-law.

Again, the Act is capable of interpretation as conferring a right on all lineal descendants of the deceased including daughters or daughters' daughters to succeed along with the widow. This was also not the intention of the Act.

EMIGRATION COMMITTEE.

Attendance was fuller, when the House took up legislative business.

Sir G. S. Bajpai moved a resolution for the election of eight non-official members to serve on the Standing Committee on Emigration

Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar opposing the motion criticised what he called "certain undesirable features in the functions of the committee." In the first place, he said that the Committee does not meet more than once a year, and that too only during the session of the assembly. Since the committee last met, the condition of Indian Labour in Ceylon had deteriorated in respect of franchise question. This matter was not brought before the Committee, and even certain information which was promised to him was not forthcoming. The members were not trusted, and the papers given to them at the meeting were immediately taken, away on the plea that they were confidential.

Sir G. S. Bajpai assured the House that whenever there was any important business to be considered, the Government of India always made as full and frequent use of the Committee as possible, consistent with exigencies of the problem concerned.

The motion was adopted.

STORM OVER POLICE GRANT.

The employment of special police at a cost of one and half lakhs of rupees at the time of the recent B. N. Railway strike, was strongly criticised in the course of the discussion of supplementary demands for grants in respect of railways.

Mr. Mohanlal Saksena moving the omission of this amount from the demand said that when the Government were pressed to intervene and secure the restoration of recognition to the B. N. Railway Union, Government stated they did not wish to interfere in the internal management of the Railway. If Government had refused to lend the services of the special police, they might without direct interference in internal management, have induced the Agent to give recognition of the union.

CHARGE OF STRIKE-BREAKING.

Prof. Ranga vigorously condemned use of the police during the B. N. Railway strike and during strikes generally He said it was the duty of the Provincial Governments concerned, to safeguard life and property from possible danger, if such possibility existed during strikes. He contended that in the case of B. N. Railway strike, there was no need of the engagement of special police no violence of any kind had been committed by the strikers. The only reason for the employment of special police was "to bring down the resistance of the strikers." Government had claimed that they did not want to interfere in the internal management of the railways. Was lending police aid consistent with this claim? He asked; or was it suggested that the police were free to be hired by either of the contending parties. If so, could they be hired by the strikers? He reiterated his view that the police were engaged to break the strike, and he declared that police were being employed for the same purpose in the strike going on in Delhi where he alleged police were forcibly taking strikers back to the mills. He paid tribute to Mr V. V. Giri's leadership in the B. N. Railway strike.

Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar pointed out that the railways saved seven lakhs of rupees in wages during the strike, and he asked were the moneys credited to the railway company and the extra amount paid for police arrangements debted to the railway board, for the protection of railway property and railway interest, it was criminal to spend Rs. 1,50,000. He would like to know whether the Railway applied to the local Government for police assistance during the strike and whether the local Government refused to give assistance which it was their duty to give.

WHY THIS EXTRA?

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar said that besides the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 there was in the demand also Rs. 50,000 by way of increased contribution to the provincial Government for rendering police help in the railway premises. From year to year contributions were made to the provincial Governments for rendering such police aid in railway premises. What then was the need for the extra Rs. 1,50,000 spent during the strike?

WRONG IN PRINCIPLE.

N. M. Joshi declared it was wrong for provincial Governments to offer the services of the police on payment. If this principle was accepted, then it would be possible for any party who could afford it to obtain services of police. He strongly objected to railway board paying the expense in the present instances, and said if statute required it then the statute was wrong and should be changed. He declared that railways might ask for more police than necessary and use them to overawe strikers.

Sir A. H. Ghazanavi thought discussion was wholly irrelevant.

Mr. Azarali challenged Sir Abdul Halim's contention that the house should not reopen questions that had been decided by the Standing Committee or other committees of the house. He declared extra police was wholly unnecessary, because not a single case had been brought against the strikers (Sir A. H. Ghuznavi:—that was due to the special police).

RAILWAY DEFENCE.

Mr. B. M. Stiag, financial Commissioner for Railways replying said Prof. Ranga had alluded on strength of wholly ex-parte allegations to police atrocities in Delhi strike now in progress, and then to possible tyrannies in B. N. railway strike. The speaker was glad to see however that Prof. Ranga observed that no atrocities or irregularities of any kind on the part of the police or strikers had occurred in that strike. Prof. Ranga had developed the argument that the police should not be called on to protect property during a strike. It seemed to be an extremely dangerous argument, and the speaker did not think that practical men would endorse it.

Mr. Stiag pointed out that the liability for the sum of one and half lakhs was on the B. N. Railway payment for additional police was a liability which devolved on Railways this year. For the first time, they had taken upon themselves the responsibility of reimbursing local Governments for the complete cost of additional police. This responsibility did not constitutionally devolve upon them till federation came.

Mr. Saksena's motion was negatived.

Demands aggregating over one crore and fiftyfive lakhs were agreed to.

The House then took into consideration Mr. A. G. Clow's bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act and had not concluded discussion of the clauses when it adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

MODERN FURNISHING IN INDIA

Congress President Opens Premises Of New Swadeshi Enterprise

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The President of the Indian National Congress this morning performed the opening ceremony of the Gujarat Furnishing Works, "Furnishers and Upholders in Modern Style" at 204 Charni Road, Girgaum. The Hon Mr. Pakwasa, President of the Council of State and many other Congressmen and leading citizens were present on the occasion.

The Company, which represents a new departure in industry in the Gujarati community, have supplied furniture to the Congress Ministers, the Bansda State and other Indian States.

One of the partners, Mr. Chaganlal Khotari, who was doing business as Chemist and Druggist, closed his business formerly to join the Civil Disobedience Movement, and has now engaged in this enterprise.

Merchants' Purse For Bose

Bombay's Share In Freedom's Fight

President Commends Congress Ministry's Constructive Programme

A glowing tribute to the constructive work of the Congress Ministries in their attempt to strengthen the Congress, was paid by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President, Indian National Congress, at a reception given in his honour by the Jewellery, Pearl and Diamond Merchants, at Madhav Baug on Thursday.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel presided.

Subhas Babu said that if they compared the progress of the Congress Ministers with that of the non-Congress Ministries, they would find that the representatives of the Congress were carrying on bravely despite many obstacles in their way.

BOMBAY AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, in the course of his speech observed that what Bombay had contributed to the national movement in 1930 and how Congress had expressed its opposition to the new Constitution. The strength of the people was shown when they were asked to send their representatives to the legislatures to combat the Provincial Autonomy Scheme. They all knew how the Parliamentary Board of the Congress came into existence and they had seen the result in the seven Provinces. If Congress had asked its representatives to accept offices, it was with the chief object of strengthening the people and their organisation. Now they had to oppose the new scheme before them. They must show that it would be impossible for any administration to run in this country without the Congress. To develop this strength in the people Mahatma Gandhi had made great sacrifices. Patriots like Chittaranjan Dass, F. Motilal Nehru had laid down their lives.

GREATEST WEAPON.

In the hands of the people Mahatma Gandhi placed the greatest weapon history had ever known. Non-violence could be said to be a new weapon whose potentialities the world had not, as yet, realised. As one of the illustrious sons of India who had made great sacrifices it was but proper that they should honour Subhas Babu, the Congress President.

ADDRESS AND PURSE.

An address and a purse of Rs. 2,501, were presented to Subhas Babu.

Replying to the address, Subhas Babu explained at length the Congress programme as laid down at Haripura. He said that he readily accepted the invitation of the Jewel and Diamond Merchants because he knew that they had taken their fair share in the National fight for freedom.

It was due to the strength that the Congress acquired through the solidarity of the people that Gandhi-Irwin Pact was possible. It was broken because the Government felt that it could be broken as they thought the people were not strong enough. Gandhiji had to start the Civil Disobedience movement again. After that an impression was created in the official quarters that the Congress was crushed. But now they knew the real strength of the people and the Governors immediately accepted the demand of the Ministers in two provinces. A great principle was thereby accepted by the Governors, namely, that the Governor was bound to accept the advice of the Ministers.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

Referring to the Congress programme, Subhas Babu pointed out that already in three directions Congress programme was being put into execution.

They knew how the Congress Ministers in the seven provinces were going ahead with their parliamentary activities. Their progress was indeed, creditable considering progress made by the non-Congress Ministries. (Applause). The Congress Ministers were carrying on bravely despite the many obstacles in their way. Each province had its own problems and the Congress Ministries were attending to them promptly. They knew how in Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces and in the United Provinces the Ministers devoted all their energies in tackling the big problems. Theirs was not an easy task, because, above all they had to see that the people were also strengthened side by side. By now, let it be said to the credit of the Congress, it had made it clear that there was no other party in India but the Congress which could carry on the administration in the whole country, besides the British Government. Such was the strength of the Congress. (Applause).

The other directions in which the Congress carried on its activities were those of the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi and nation-wide propaganda.

Congress Government meant the peoples' own Government. That was the explanation behind the membership of 30 lakhs in the Congress during the last year. (Applause). He exhorted them to contribute their mite in furthering all these activities of the Congress.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

The biggest demand of the Indians was, of course, complete Independence. The fight would not end until this was achieved. The policy of the Congress was clear. They had no quarrel with any individual; their fight was against a system which they all wanted to replace.

He had no doubt that again when the call came, they would respond in the same splendid manner as they had done on the last occasion.

"Vande Mataram" was sung.

No Suspension Of Swadeshi Movement

Subhas Bose's Appeal For Co-operation Between ... Consumers, Merchants And Producers

"Swadeshi movement is a permanent one. Whether India is free or not, this movement must go on. There is no such thing as suspension of this movement as there is in the case of a civil disobedience movement," declared Babu Subhas Candra Bose, at a public reception given to him by the Swadeshi Market Board, Bombay, Kalbadevi, on Thursday evening.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presiding at the meeting, exhorted the people to realise the tremendous political advantage implied in the Swadeshi movement. Now that an opportunity came their way, he advised them strongly that they put it to good use.

POWERFUL WEAPON.

Sardar Patel in the course of his speech observed that they had seen how gradually the Congress grew into a powerful organisation to-day. Swadeshi was a powerful weapon in the hand of the people to work out their own salvation. Whatever impetus the Swadeshi movement had got, it was through the Indian National Congress and they should remember that they should recognise that the foreigner could push his way through the Indian market because of the political power. Political power brought trade in its wake and viewed this way too, they would understand the immense significance of Swadeshi. Even if they had to pay a pice or two more for Swadeshi goods, they would find the entire money thus spent remaining in this country. Other countries had developed their strength in several ways. In India they could rely on vast numbers. If all of the people had taken to Swadeshi and hand-made goods, they would see the immense benefits following from such a course.

The Congress Ministries were functioning in the seven provinces and this was an opportunity if they wished to take it, to further the cause of Swadeshi. He had no doubt that this occasion would be put to beneficial use. Cheapness in such matters should never be the criterion.

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji presenting the address to the Congress President observed that of late the Swadeshi movement had fallen on bad days.

Subhas Babu in his reply felt grieved that the movement should have slackened. It was perhaps inevitable that there should be an inter-connection of the political agitation and the Swadeshi movement. It happened in the past that when the political movement was intense the Swadeshi campaign was equally intensified. But there was no justification for slackening the Swadeshi movement, simply because the Civil Disobedience movement was suspended.

NOT A PASSING PHASE.

Now that politically the strength of the people was on the increase, he hoped that the Swadeshi movement also would come into its own. For this co-operation was essential. The consumers could encourage Swadeshi by asking for Swadeshi goods only. That way they can induce the merchants to sell Swadeshi only. The merchants too should play their part. They could push the case for Swadeshi through their salesmanship and thus induce recalcitrant buyers to go in for Swadeshi through their powers of convincing and skill. Thus both the customer and the merchant could strengthen the hands of the producer, who would through experience be able to enhance the quality of his goods and produce them at a cheaper cost.

Swadeshi was a permanent movement. Whether enslaved or free, whether the Civil Disobedience movement was on or suspended, there could be no such thing as the suspension of the Swadeshi movement By sending crores of rupees to foreign countries through buying foreign goods, they should realise that they were filling foreign pockets at their own expense and thus contributing to their own weakness. He appealed to the women to take part in this campaign and render it a success.

"A" WARD RECEPTION TO PRESIDENT BOSE

"Federation Scheme Must Be Resisted"

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress was the chief guest of honour at a tea-party given by the "A" Ward Congress Committee, at Mangrol House, Bombay, on Thursday night.

The Shri Mangrol Jain Yuvak Volunteers played the band. A large number of women were present.

Welcoming the Congress President on behalf of the "A" ward, Mr. Brelvi said, they felt grateful to him for his having responded to their invitation in the midst of a busy programme. They would be glad to hear the messsage of the Congress President and he was not expressing a pious hope when he said that the members of the "A" ward Congress Committee would pledge themselves to carrying out the President's orders.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose while giving the Congress message adumbrated in the resolutions passed at the Haripura session of the Congress and placing before the audience the Congress programme, observed that their conflict with the British Government was not of their making. It appeared to him that the British Government was determined to impose upon them the Federation scheme against their declared will. He hoped that the people of Bombay who had taken a prominent part in the past struggles for Independence would not lag behind in the coming struggle and that they would come forward with the same zeal, spirit of service and sacrifice to uphold the honour of their motherland and march for the avowed goal.

After Mr. Ambaram spoke thanking the Congress President and the guests, the meeting terminated.

SUBHAS BABU VISITS MINERVA TALKIES

Appreciates 'Meetha Zahar' And Congratulates Sohrab Modi

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the Indian National Congress, paid a visit to the Minerva Talkies on Thursday afternoon to witness Minerva's prohibition film "Meetha Zahar." He was accompanied by his mother as well as his hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Nathalal.

Mr. Bose was received by Mr. Sohrab Modi at the entrance of the theatre. The president was cheered by the audience when he took his seat in the box. He found "Meetha Zahar" interesting and appreciated it very much. Mr. Bose congratulated Mr. Sohrab Modi on producing such a propaganda picture which, he said, has plenty of entertainment as well. He also expressed his desire to visit Minerva Studios some time later.

The distinguished guests were served with light refreshments and were garlanded before they left.

LABOUR'S INTERESTS MUST BE PROTECTED

Bombay Government's Reminder To Industrialists

The policy of the Government of Bombay regarding labour welfare "includes, besides the physical welfare of labour, the setting up of machinery whereby workers are ensured a fair wage for the work they do If because of the excessive hours previously worked, wages will be reduced when reasonable working hours are enforced wages may have to be restored to a reasonable level either voluntarily by the employers or by the operation of wage fixing machinery."

The official labour policy of the Bombay Government is explained in these words, in a letter on the question of the application of Factory Act to small industries addressed to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and other commercial bodies in Bombay.

Government further state: "The policy of the Government of Bombay is to extend to as large a number of industrial workers as possible the protection and benefits afforded by the existing social legislation and any legislation that may be placed on the Statute Book in future."

"While desiring to give every encouragement and assistance to Indian industries, both large and small," continues the letter, "Government feel that it would be inconsistent with their duty, to those whose labour makes the existence of such industries possible, not to give them protection as regards safety, health, hours of work and other working conditions." Government are also of the opinion that it is not in the best interests of industry of the people of the Province that factories should be started unless humane conditions regarding labour can be given."

FAMINE PROBLEM IN BIJAPUR DISTRICT

(Continued from Page 6.)

work is undertaken to give work to the famine-striken people. The irrigation schemes are not taken up on the ground that the plans and the estimates are not completed and sanctioned. When the Public Works department and the Revenue Department know full well that Bijapur District is noted for its frequent famines, it is expected of them that they should keep plans estimates and sanctions ready for famine preventive works worth at least 5 lakhs of rupees Unfortunately our past experience is very bitter in this behalf. Before the plans and estimates pass through the official routine the rainy season sets in at least according to the calendar and on that excuse the irrigation work is again postponed indefinitely.

As far as the Bijapur district is concerned the irrigation works should be undertaken at least to supply water to the dry-crop areas whenever the rains fail. As compared to the wet crops like rice, sugercane, etc., the dry crops require less water and they would thrive all right if they get sufficient moisture in case of the rains failing. We know that these minor irrigation schemes will not bring relief to the whole district but acting as oasis in the desert they will afford some relief to the adjoining areas and thus mitigate the miseries to some extent.

The Forests.

When a province in the United States of America began to suffer heavily for want of rains investigation led the scientists to the real cause of the successive bad years They found the forests in that province completely denuded of their trees and deduced that denudation to be the cause of the failures of rain. The authorities took the cue and started to afforest the naked hills by regular organised arboriculture. They found the results answering their efforts and expectations and have thus set before us an example worth imitating. Coming nearer home, if we study the rainfall in Jalgaon and Nagpur Districts, we shall find an increase in the average rainfall of the two districts. In recent years these districts have become the main suppliers of oranges and sweet lemons to Central and Southern India. The plantation of fruit-trees has gone on, on a large scale in these districts and we shall not be wrong if we attribute the additional rainfall to the large areas under fruit-trees there.

Arboriculture.

If once we admit that forests full of trees attract rains, then we shall have to attempt to create such forests in the Bijapur district so far as it is possible to do so. In this instance the experiment tried by a former collector of Bijapur is worth remembering. He issued orders to village-officers to observe a particular day as an arbour-day. On that day the villagers had to take out a procession in the village and plant trees in the Government open ground adjoining the village. The arbour day was observed at many villages in the district and reports to that effect were sent to the collector, but if we inquire about the number of existing trees planted on that day, we shall be sorely disappointed. There was no urge and organisation to water and preserve the trees that were planted only to please a superior officer. There was nothing unexpected in these happenings.

Some Suggestions.

Either we must create a sufficient sense of duty in the villagers which will urge them on to arboriculture or we must make it profitable and unavodable for them to plant and preserve trees. Under the circumstances I think the latter alternative feasible and suggest the following ways to enforce it:—

(1) The present Bombay Government is thinking of giving cultivable waste lands to poor farmers for agriculture. If Government proposes that the lands will not be charged with any assessment for the next 30 years provided the tenant plants and preserves a particular number of big trees (margosa, tamarind and mango) in a portion of the field to be fixed at the time of transaction it will act as an incentive.

(2) Then there are the alluvial lands on the river banks. Government should not hasten to levy an assessment over these lands. They should give them to the adjoining owners free of any assessment provided they agree to plant and preserve at least babul trees on this soil. These trees will protect the main portion of the land from being washed away by the current and will also provide fuel to the owner. If both the banks of the four rivers in the Bijapur District are thus planted with trees, they will form large forests in themselves to the benefit of the district as a whole.

(3) Ordinarily a village has its lands within a radius of two miles from the village-site; and we find that there are at least four streamlets running through these lands and carrying the rain water to a bigger stream or river. So we can assume the total length of these streamlets to come to eight miles. If, instead of allowing the beds of these streams to lie fallow, we divide them between the adjoining owners on condition that they plant babul other shrubs there, we can have eight miles of forest round about a village. The objection might be raised that if the beds of streams are planted with trees, the rain water may find other avenues and thus the steamlet may change its course to the disadvantage of the farmers. This objection is worth cosidering. But if the planting of trees in the bed of stream is done by every one of the adjoining owners, the water of the stream will be evenly distributed throughout the adjoining fields and thus become more benificial to the owners.

Though we have taken the Bijapur District for our discussion the general principles of these articles are equally applicable to other famine areas in the Districts of Belgaum and Dharwar with a few changes. I hope the Revenue Department and the Public Works Department will consider these suggestions favourably.

(Concluded.)

MADRAS HUNGER-STRIKERS HOLD ON

MADRAS, March 3.

Five ex-tramway workers, who started hunger-strike on Monday on the beach road, opposite the Secretariat buildings, are still fasting and lying on the ground.

The wives of two hunger-strikers have also commenced a sympathetic fast. One toddy tapper has also commenced fasting in sympathy with the five men.

The President of the Tramway Workers' Union and a few others met the Agent of the Company last evening in this connection.

To express sympathy with the hunger-strikers, the tramway workers held a meeting on the High Court beach.—A P.

SHAHIDGUNJ ECHO IN PUNJAB ASSEMBLY

LAHORE, March 3.

Did Government intend taking action to solve Shahidganj tangle and if so, would Government indicate the nature of action contemplated, asked Malik Barkat Ali at question time in the Punjab Assembly to-day.

Mr. Ujjalsingh, Parliamentary Secretary replying said that the matter was receiving careful consideration. He added that the efforts made in certain quarters to press the claims of the respective communities for possession of Shahidganj were likely to make a solution less easy to obtain.—A.P.

Tighten Up Clove Boycott

Zanzibar Memorandum "A Huge Joke"

Tayab Ali Exposes "Principal Features Of Modified Scheme"

INDIANS SURE TO LOSE ALL ALONG THE LINE, HE SAYS

MR. TAYAB ALI PRESIDENT OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ZANZIBAR HAS ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT ON THE NEW PROPOSALS OF THE ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT TO SETTLE THE CLOVE QUESTION:—

AFTER WEEKS OF MOST PAINFUL SUSPENSE, THE GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR HAVE PUBLISHED ITS SCHEME TO AMEND THE EXISTING CLOVE DECREE.

Position Much Worse

THE LENGTHY MEMORANDUM ISSUED BY THE ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT SAYS THAT THE PROPOSED SCHEME "REPRESENTS AN EFFORT ON THE PART OF GOVERNMENT TO MEET TO THE FULLEST EXTENT THE OBJECTIONS RAISED BY THE INDIAN COMMUNITY TO THE EXISTING DECREE." I ASSERT MOST EMPHATICALLY THAT THE PROPOSED SCHEME DOES NOT MEET THE OBJECTIONS OF THE INDIAN COMMUNITY IN THE SLIGHTEST DEGREE. ON THE OTHER HAND, IT WILL MAKE THEIR POSITION MUCH WORSE IF THEY DECIDED TO WORK IT AS WILL BE SEEN FROM WHAT IS STATED BELOW.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES.

Among the principal features of the modified scheme are. (a) Licenced Indians will be authorised to purchase Cloves from dealers at a price which "will be a matter for arrangement between the parties concerned" and they will be free to store them "as long as they wish."

(b) But those producers who are indebted to Government under the Land Protection (Debts Settlement) Decree will be prohibited from selling the produce of their plantations to any other purchaser than the Clove Growers Association and licensed dealers will be prohibited from buying such produce from debtors with knowledge of their indebtedness. And

(c) "Before ultimate exportation, all cloves and stems will pass through the Clove Growers Association who will purchase them at the published price, fixed from time to time by the C. G. A. for varying qualities as at present.

"RETROGRADE STEP."

A close study of the above quoted "principal features of the modified scheme" inevitably leads one to the conclusion that the proposals are not only not in advance of the position envisaged in the previous scheme to appoint Indians as Agents of the C. G. A but are definitely a retrograde step The proposed Agency system was rejected by Indians owing to its inherent defects. But it had the redeeming feature of giving Indians employment on a commission basis without incurring the risk attendant upon buying cloves, storing them and then selling them only to the C. G. A. at a fixed price which is admittedly not likely to undergo any change during the seasonal year. Apart from the fact that an overwhelming number of Arab and Native growers will be debarred from selling their produce to Indian buyers—they being indebted to to Government—there is not much likelihood of the remaining growers selling their cloves to Indians so long as the C. G. A. maintains its buying depots and buys directly from the growers. Under the proposed scheme the only party which stands to be benefited is the C. G. A. By inducing other persons to buy and stores cloves, they will be relieving themselves of the financial responsibility to the extent which Indians may be able to purchase cloves from the producers. The C. G. A. will, to that extent, save interest payable to the Bank, godowns rents, insurance premiums and wages of the staff employed to look after the godowns.

INDIANS STAND TO LOSE.

Indians, on the other hand, who may be able to purchase cloves from a limited number of clove growers, have not the least little chance of doing any profitable business. They are sure to lose all along the line. They will lose interest on the capital invested in buying cloves, in weight caused by the drying up of cloves, in deterioration in quality and colour brought about by keeping cloves, insurance charges and godown rents, cost of labour to store and transport cloves from place to place, wages of staff, etc., etc. After all this expense and inconvenience they must sell their stock to the C. G. A. and to no one else and that also at a price at which they originally bought as no grower will sell to them at a price lower than that offered by the C. G. A.

"HUGE JOKE."

The other "principal features of the modified scheme" viz. the proposal to renew the offer to appoint two Indians to the C. G. A. Board of Management and two Indians on the Advisory Committee and also to invite the Government of India's Trade Commissioner at Mombasa to attend meetings of the C. G. A. Board of Management in the capacity of an observer hardly deserve any comment or consideration as the proposed scheme, I believe, has been exclusively shown to afford no relief to Indians. Under the modified scheme as it was in the original schemc, Indians will have left no interest for any one to represent on any Board or Committee or for any observer to observe. Even this proposed modification of the existing clove law is subject to the Zanzibar Government being first satisfied that the free flow of exports to India is resumed. I wonder if the whole thing is not a huge joke perpetrated on the long suffering Indians of Zanzibar. It is bad enough to ruthlessly deprive us of our century-old trading rights but it is worse to offer insult to our intelligence. It is inconceivable that any sane Government could put such a scheme for any one's consideration.

TIGHTEN UP CLOVE BOYCOTT

The only fit reply which the Zanzibar Indians and all self-respecting Indians in India could wish the people of India to give to the Zanzibar Government's proposals detailed above is already embodied in the resolution passed at a meeting of the Clove Boycott Committee held on 1st March under the Presidentship of Babu Sarat Chandra Bose, the Congress President viz. to intensify and tighten up the clove boycott by putting under seal all available stocks of cloves in India and completely stopping all imports of cloves into India and by appealing to the Indian public to abstain from the use of cloves until the just demands of the Indians in Zanzibar are conceded.

The present unwise and unjust policy of the Zanzibar Government to keep the Indians out of clove trade is mainly responsible for the accumulation in the hands of the Clove Growers Association of a huge stock of cloves worth nearly a crore of rupees which I am afraid will in course of time prove a dead loss to a poor country like Zanzibar. This same policy has also helped Madagascar to double its exports during the last three years or so. In the year 1936-37 India alone imported nearly 35,000 cwts. of clove which formed nearly half its total requirements. Before 1934, Madagascar was hardly known as a clove producing country outside France and French Territories. I am very much afraid if the present monopolistic policy of the Zanzibar Government is persisted in Zanzibar will before long, almost entirely lose its clove trade to Madagascar.

INDIA'S DUTY.

It is a matter for speculation whether the Government of India still believe that their nationals in Zanzibar have been fairly treated by the Zanzibar Government or that the clove and allied legislation is really for the benefit of the growers and the people of Zanzibar at large.

I have every hope that the people of India will stand by their countrymen in Zanzibar till they get justice.

Our Readers' Views

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi's Speech

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his presidential speech at the Muslim League Conference in Ahmedabad, Sir Ali Muhammad Khan has repeated some of the platitudes usually pronounced from the platforms of the League. As a Muslim I feel, however, that I must refute the baseless accusation the Surat Knight has preferred against the Congress that it either compels or wishes Muslims "to forget that they are Mussalman." Perversion of facts and gross misrepresentation cannot have gone farther. With due respect to this Muslim Knight, I challenge him to quote a single instance to prove that the Congress has done ought to deprive any Muslim of his religion, culture, or independence in matters essentially Islamic.

He goes back to the first "Avatar" or the incarnation of the Muslim League in 1907 and reminds us of the warm reception he gave it but he wants us to forget his first speech on entering the domain of practical politics in Surat on the eve of his first election to the Bombay Council. On that occasion he announced to the Muslims that in politics he had received his instruction and inspiration from the late Mr. Gokhale, and other liberals but then he conveniently omitted all reference to the Muslim League. One may also enquire if our gallant Knight always remembered that he was a Muslim first and a Muslim last when for years he was in charge of a "nation-building" department of the Bombay Government. How many schemes did he formulate for the benefit of Muslims?

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi characterises the recent Congress resolutions on communal unity as "paper resolutions." He has evidently done this in a fit of forgetfulness; for, it is common knowledge that the League resolutions are not made of sterner stuff. The house of cards built at Lucknow has blown away and the Muslims of India are rubbing their eyes to awaken to the realities after the glamour of the great Darbar has passed off.

The League, under sheer stress of circumstances, was forced to associate itself with the Shahid Gunj agitation. But Mr. Jinnah and the League (the convertible terms) are seeking shelter behind the policy of procrastination. Days, weeks and months are passing by, and the fervour and enthusiasm is steadily cooling down. All that these Knights and their henchmen will do is to go on passing paper resolutions for a special session "to decide the line of action." It is probable that the post mortem may obviate with the necessity for any prescription at all.

M. I. BAIG,
LL.B. Advocate,
780, Bhawani Peth,
Poona, 2nd March, 1938.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"All Hindus in the garb of Congressmen or otherwise are rank communalists, are communalists to the core, are worse than that" said Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi in his presidential address in the late Muslim League Conference at Ahmedabad.

Sir A.M.K. Dehlavi had stayed in Ahmedabad for more than six months for practice.

The city of Ahmedabad has got more than a dozen general charitable hospitals, some of which were started at initial cost of several lakhs each.

The city has got several charitable eye hospitals.

The city has more than two dozen general charitable dispensaries.

The city has got several charitable female hospitals.

The city has got Premchand Raichand male-training College, Mahalaxmi Female Training College, the Sheth Lalbhai Arts College, Sheth Hargovandas Laxmichand Commercial College.

Ahmedabad has got several beautiful buildings for housing schools, donated.

The city has got Premabhai Public Hall, the Mangaldas public hall, and the Hansraj Thackersey public Hall.

The city has got Lallubhai Law College.

The city has got several other public Institutions.

In all these, the public without any distinction of caste, or creed take benefit.

All these institutions owe their existence to the munificence of the Hindus collectively or individually in some cases exclusively and in others mostly. I challenge Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi to show that the Mahomedans have contributed one-thousand part towards the same. I challenge him to show any public institution for general use raised by a Mohamedan in Ahmedabad. In the last heavy rains. Hindus spent several lacs for relief of the poor without distinction of caste or creed throughout Gujarat and have helped poor Mohamedans with loans without interest for repairing their houses in Ahmedabad.

In the rural areas the Hindus spend lakhs every year for medical and supply of water, in which all take benefit alike. I challenge Sir Dehlavi to show any contribution by a Mohamedan.

I am aware of Mr. Manilal Kothari having induced a Hindu in the city to contribute twenty-five thousand for the Aligarh Muslim college.

Nearly sixty thousand Hindus courted incarceration for the freedom of the motherland.

Several eminent Hindus like the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai kicked off Government service for the freedom of the motherland. Some extreme youths among Hindus sacrificed their lives for the motherland. The Jinnah Hall in Bombay owes its existence to the beneficience mostly of Hindus. The town of Bombay has several public institutions raised by Hindus in which Mohamedans take benefit alike. Can he show any such raised by a Mohamedan? Will he now justify his charge by facts and figures?—Yours, etc.

VELCHAND U. UNWAR,
Ahmedabad.

Abolish Capital Punishment

REFORM LONG OVER DUE

Madras M.L.A.'s Appeal To Congress Govt.

MADRAS, March 3.

That the Congress, in consonance with its principles, should not tolerate for a moment the system of inflicting capital punishment, and that the Congress Ministry should take very early steps to bring about its abolition, was the feeling voiced by several speakers to-day in the Legislative Assembly, in the course of the general discussion on the Budget, presented yesterday by the Premier.

Messrs. S. Satyamurti, M.L.A., (Central), and G. A. Natesan, the Sheriff of Madras, were present in the Distinguished Visitors' Gallery.

It was urged that, pending the bringing about of this long overdue reform, the Congress Government should exercise their clemency in commuting sentences involving capital punishment very liberally.

During the discussion, the success of the Prohibition Act in Salem and the Government's proposal to introduce it in Chittoor and Cuddapah from October next, received general approbation of all the sections of the House.

After five hours' discussion on the Budget, the House adjourned to meet to-morrow.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 6)

than sheep or goat which is under the age of 8 years shall be slaughtered; (2) that Government be also requested to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, so as to give necessary powers to the Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals to enter private premises and to take independent action in all cases of malnutrition or other forms of cruelty to animals so as to prevent premature deaths among cows and calves; and (3) that His Worship the Mayor be requested to address the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways once again for a reduction in Railway Fares for the transport from Bombay of milch cattle after their lactation period is over so as to check the slaughter of milch cattle in the City."

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji moved an amendment to record the report and to request the Mayor to approach the Government to arrange for a conference with the representatives of the Corporation.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas seconded the amendment.

Prof. S. R. Davar moved another amendment to adopt the report and to approach the Government for a Conference.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram moved the third, amendment to postpone consideration of the report and to approach the Government for a conference to discuss this question.

Mr. M. I. Rowji moved the fourth amendment to refer the matter back to the Markets Committee.

Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh moved the fifth amendment to record the report.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

The house then adjourned till Monday.

Honorary Services Of Medicos To K. E. M. Hospital

Move To Single Out Persons For Distinction Foiled By City Fathers

A move to commemorate the vices of certain members of the medical profession who rendered honorary services to the K. E. M. Hospital and G. S. M. College at a certain period was nipped in the bud by the Municipal Corporation on Thursday. The Municipal Commissioner, as well as other members, vehemently opposed the proposition, and in the end it was thrown out with overwhelming majority.

TALPADE'S MOTION.

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved:—"That the Corporation are of opinion that a Tablet bearing the names of all the members of the Medical profession who took part and worked selflessly in the foundation of the Seth G. S. M. College and the K. E. M. Hospital and nursed it in the first ten years of its life, be placed at the entrance to the College

That the Commissioner be requested to submit necessary proposal in the matter at an early date."

Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded the proposition.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai opposed the proposition, and said it was not fair to make invidious distinction between doctors and doctors. The proposition aimed at appreciating services of those honorary doctors who rendered services in the first ten years of the life of the institutions. He enquired why they should not also appreciate the services of those who had rendered honorary services afterwards. He hinted that there was something more behind the proposition than was suggested by the mover.

Dr. U. Mascarenhas moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Medical Relief Committee.

WHY SINGLE OUT?

Dr. S. P. Mehta also opposed the proposition, and said the proposition was meant to belittle the services of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, the popular Dean of the K. E. M. Hospital and G. S. M. College. Dr. Jivraj had devoted himself for a number of years from the inception of the institutions wholeheartedly, and he failed to see why only honorary medical men who rendered services in the first ten years were singled out.

The Municipal Commissioner also echoed the sentiments of the previous speakers, and said it was surprising that no members of the medical profession had come forward to move and second the proposition, which was done by members of legal profession.

He pointed out that the help rendered by the honorary staff could not be called in any way selfless.

He also found that there was more keen competition for honorary posts than the paid ones, as honorary posts were found in a long run to be benefited to the hon. staff. Besides, Sir C. H. Setalvad and other prominent men had taken an active part in founding these institutions, and they too deserve some recognition.

MOTION THROWN OUT.

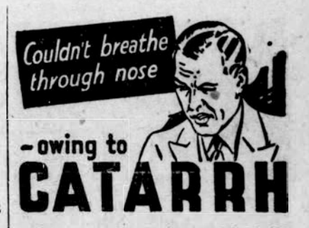
At this stage closure was moved, and both the amendment and the proposition were thrown out by a large majority.

MARKETS COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mr. V. N. Vedak then moved for adoption of the report of the Markets and Gardens Committee regarding the question of (1) requesting Government to undertake legislation for the prevention of swlaughter of milch cattle, etc., in the city. (2) enforcing compulsory registration of the births and deaths of young calves with a view to preventing the 'gowlis' from selling them for slaughter and to preventing the premature deaths of calves by mal-nutrition and indifference, and (3) giving facilities for the transportation of dry milch cattle upcountry, etc.

The report stated:—(1) that the Corporation do adhere to the views expressed by them in the Mayor's letter to Government, that Government be requested to undertake legislation on the lines of the Central Provinces Act. 1915, governing the slaughter of animals in the City of Bombay as well as in the districts adjacent to the City and also to embody a rule among other rules under the Act to the effect that no animal other

(Continued in Col. 4.)



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"Troubled with catarrh, my health got worse—with stuffiness, headaches and a feeling that life was not worth living. I tried a bottle of Karsote, and started mending straightaway. Now I can breathe freely and properly (not through the mouth only, as hitherto). Headaches and weariness are all gone, and I feel a different person altogether. I am more than delighted with the results."—E.C.W.

You just sprinkle a few drops of Karsote on to a handkerchief and inhale the pleasant vapour. In a few minutes Karsote opens up stuffed nostrils, clears away mucus at back of throat, and soothes the wheezy inflamed breathing passages right down to the bottom of the lungs. In next to no time your catarrh disappears for good.

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Let's begin with faces first. Your complexion is drab, wrinkled, blemished? Defies all attempts to beautify it with cosmetics? Then get rid of it. Beneath this unlovely outer skin lies a fresh, youthful complexion waiting to be revealed. What can you do about it? Just get an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist and apply this wax nightly instead of your usual creams. While you sleep this oxygenated wax gently and imperceptibly absorbs the discoloured, unbeautiful outer tissue, revealing in its place a fresh, youthful skin. A brief ten-day treatment will suffice to convince you that this is the beauty treatment you have been waiting for, it awakes that sleeping beauty.

Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.

This is The Gin

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made as only the purest and best Gin can be made, by the process of distillation and rectification, the secret of the House of Gordon.

Which is blended with the juices of the finest oranges and lemons to make

The Perfect Pair

Energising and exhilarating as an appetiser or cocktail, refreshing and invigorating as a long drink with tonic water, ginger ale, etc.

Health giving—not only because of the vitamins contained in the fruit juices—but because they are made with Gordon's—the genuine gin.

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For our customers' convenience we have branches in
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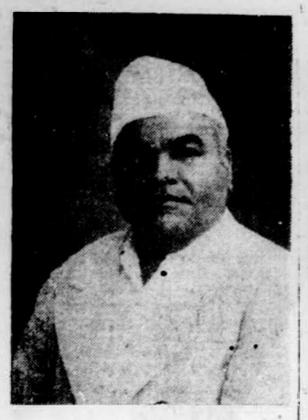

MR. D. V. DESHMUKH

Deshmukh Nominated As Member Of Nagpur Dist. Council

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, (By Mail).

Mr. D. V. Deshmukh, Malguzar, Banker and a well-known Nagpur Congressman, has been nominated as a member of the Nagpur District Council by the Provincial Government.

Mr. D. V. Deshmukh, popularly known as Damu Anna Deshmukh, is the brother of Dr. G.V. Deshmukh of Bombay and Barrister G. V. Deshmukh, of Nagpur, both members of the Central Assembly.

Mr. Deshmukh was the Treasurer of the Indian Home Rule League, Bombay of which the late Lokamanya Tilak was the President. He took a leading part in the G. I.P. Railway Strike of 1916 at Bombay. He was the first organiser of National Volunteer Corps and was one of the executive members of the Special Congress held under the presidentship of the late Mr. Hasan Imam at Bombay.

RURAL UPLIFT IN PUNJAB

6 Year Plan At Cost Of 72 Lakhs Outlined

LAHORE, March 3.

A six year plan of intensive and all-round development will be launched by the Punjab Government early this summer. The plan is to select one 'tehsil' in each district for an intensive and co-ordinated drive towards moral and material uplift.

Among the objectives of the drive will be consolidation of holdings, the supply of improved varieties of seed to the cultivator, the improvement of the breed of cattle, the preservation of manure, the improvement of methods of agriculture, the provision of better marketing facilities, the expansion of education, industries and co-operative activity, the supply of adequate and wholesome drinking water, the improvement of sanitation and the relief of indebtedness.

On an average a district has four 'tehsils'. The entire programme is therefore expected to be completed in six years and to cost according to the present calculations a sum of rupees 72 lakhs. For this purpose a sum of rupees 55 lakhs is being credited immediately to the special development fund, which will be enlarged to the necessary extent in future.—A. P.

BIHAR POLITICAL RELEASED

Terrorism As Political Weapon Denounced

MUZAFFARPUR: March 2.

Jogendra Shukul, an Andaman repatriated political prisoner, who was transferred from Hazaribagh Jail yesterday to Muzaffarpur, was released at 7 o'clock this evening.

Jogendra Shukul was convicted in connection with Molania Dacoity, Motihari Conspiracy and Arms Ammunition Find cases, and was sentenced in 1929 to transportation for life.

In the course of an interview, Jogendra Shukul congratulated the Ministry of Bihar on the bold stand they took with regard to the release of political prisoners.

He added: "I should ask those young men who are looking for advice to strengthen the anti-Imperialist front by joining the Congress. Now it is admitted and it is my considered opinion that terrorism as a political programme has passed its stage. If we have to achieve anything through organisation of the masses, we have to do it on non-violent lines."

Shukul left for Hajipur by motor.—A.P.

Nineteen persons were injured, some seriously, in a collision between two motor lorries on the Bombay-Agra Road, near Mulund, on Sunday last.

Haj pilgrims who arrived in Bombay on Wednesday by the pilgrim ship "Rizwani".

Everything Going On Splendidly For Wafd Party

GREAT SUPPORT IN GENERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN

(From Our Correspondent)
CAIRO (By Air Mail).

The sudden change in the personnel of the Egyptian War Ministry, by replacing a new Minister, has caused great sensation among the British Circles here.

In this connection Sir Miles Lampson, the British Ambassador in Cairo, visited Ali Maher Pasha Chief of the Royal Palace, and was closetted with him for fifty minutes. The British authorities look upon the change of Ministry in the New Cabinet as undesirable.

WAFD NATIONALIST PARTY'S INFLUENCE

The first proof that everything is going on splendidly for the Wafd Nationalist Party (whose leader, Nahas Pasha, had formed the last Ministry) in the General Election campaign is evident from the fact that all the supporters of Noukrashi Pasha, one of the Ministers in the original Nahas Cabinet who was dismissed at a later period, have changed their minds and are now working with heart and soul for Nahas Pasha.

A thousand and five hundred and fifty voters of the ward from where Noukrashi Pasha had great hopes of being elected, have signed a public document disvowing Noukrashi Pasha and lending their whoehearted supprt to Nahas Pasha, by whom they promise to stand by. There have also been similar documents signed by the people from various parts of Egypt pledging the support of the signatories to Nahas Pasha and the Wafd Natianalist Party.

INTRIGUES IN COURT.

A fresh dispute has arisen between the Premier, Mahomed Mahmood Pasha, and Ali Maher Pasha (Chief of the Palace), who is secretly working now and is trying his utmost to get the Premiership for his own brother, Ahmed Maher Pasha, in the place now occupied by Mahomed Mahmood Pasha. Ali Maher is carrying on secret propaganda among the Members of the Parliament to oust Mahomed Mahmood from his present exalted place and elect instead Ahmed Maher as their leader, so that he can become the next Premier.

It would be interesting to recall here that on the eve of his dispute with Ali Maher Pasha, Mahomed Mahmood Pasha had declared that he would, a thousand and one times, prefer Nahas Pasha to rule the country rather than Ahmed Maher and Noukrashi Pasha, who are working jointly, it seems to gain power for themselves.

Investigations regarding the petition submitted by Ex-Premier Nahas Pasha to the Chief Public Prosecutor of Cairo, charging Mahomed Mahmood Pasha, the Premier, and Ahmed Hussein, President of the Young Egyptian Association, with conspiracy to murder him (Nahas Pasha), is progressing.

KING FAROUQ'S PROPOSED VISIT TO ENGLAND.

It is understood that His Majesty King Farouq of Egypt will pay an official visit to Great Britain this summer. The King will sail in his own yacht "Mahroosa," and will be accompanied by Their Majesties The Queen Mother and The Queen, and the Royal Sisters of His Majesty.

IMPETUS TO KHILAFAT.

Fresh news is to hand that the authorities of the Al Azhar University have sanctioned a large sum for carrying on propaganda both inside Egypt and outside the country on behalf of the Khilafat Movement.

A journal, entitled the "Khilafat," will shortly be published in furtherance of the Khilafat cause.

A person has been sent to Baghdad with a view to carry on the work of the propagation of the Khilafat cause in Iraq and to rouse the enthusiasm of the Iraqis in support of the Khilafat Movement.

AGA KHAN AND KHILAFAT.

In this connection, we wish to add that H. H. The Aga Khan, when he was in Cairo, had an interview with the Sheikh of the Al Azhar University, and at once the newspapers surmised that this interview had something important to do with the furtherance of the Khilafat Movement, and that the two Muslim Leaders had prolonged discussions in regard to this question.

However, in an interview with the Press, the Sheikh of the Al Azhar University denied that he and The Aga Khan had any talks regarding the Khilafat Movement. He added that the interview was of a general nature and they had met in the course of the usual visit The Aga Khan pays to the Al Azhar University while in Cairo. No significance affecting the Khilafat cause be attached to this interview, declared the Sheikh.

The King gave audience to Vice-Admiral Bedford at Buckingham Palace upon his relinquishing his appointment as the Flag Officer, commanding the Royal Indian Navy.

BANKS SHOULDN'T TAKE ACTIVE PART IN SETTING UP INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS

Sir James Taylor's Advice

In the course of his Presidential speech at the annual meeting of the Students' Banking Association of the Sydenham College of Commerce held on February 25 Sir James Taylor, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, said:—

"I began my approach to the subject of banking by trying to find what the word originally meant. Literally, it means a bench and that on further investigation indicates a real truth which is in danger at times of being obscured. The first actual attempt to define a bank which I have been able to discover, is a common law definition dating from the year 1745 which says "By custom we call a man a banker who has an open shop with proper counters, servants and books, for receiving other people's money to keep it safe and return it upon demand."

This fundamental idea is developed by Ricardo. He said "The distinctive function of the banker begins as soon as he uses the money of others." We thus see that even in those early days the distinction between a banker and other dealers in money was not only that a banker operated with other people's money, and not like a money-lender primarily with his own capital, but that he made a public profession and regular business of borrowing money from the public.

From this it follows that as by far the greater proportion of people who lend him money want it to be available for payment on demand, the character of his investments must differ materially from those of other money dealers who have not got the same immediate liability hanging over their heads. In fact, we could go further and say that the distinction between a banker and other money dealers is that the banker's own capital should not be used for his ordinary business, but is there to guarantee it.

One such suggestion which is frequently made is that banks, particularly in undeveloped countries, should take a more active part in the flotation of industrial companies, by promoting or underwriting their shares, and taking a part in their management. The history of continental banking in the nineteenth century, particularly in France, is full of examples of the disasters which have almost always followed such attempts, and if you think closely about it the explanation is obvious.

If a bank starts to use its funds for developing industries the tendency must be for such funds to become increasingly locked up, and sooner or later when the tide of business activity turns there must be a smash, but there evil goes even deeper. By indulging in such practices bankers are able to make for the time considerably larger profits than if they stuck to their proper job which is to see that their funds remain so liquid that they are available to meet the demands which may come upon them at any moment.

In this way they are able to declare larger dividends and to pay larger rates of interest on their deposits, and in this way people are encouraged to leave too much money with banks rather than invest it in shares themselves. As even greater evil is that if difficulties arise the Government of the country, or the central banking institution, is put under very much greater pressure to keep the banks from failing, which means that it has to pump out credit to save the depositors and thus postpone the evil day by making it worse when it eventually has to come.

In the last hundred years in England, America and the Continent, not to mention other parts of the world, we find that practically every device which orthodox banking condemns as unsound has been tried out and often under the most favourable auspices and most influential backing, and that, sooner or later, it has culminated in the failures. Banking theory may seem dull, but its history is not.

Luckily, Indian opinion has generally developed on orthodox lines, and the recent amendments of the Companies Act have been framed so as to restrict most rigorously the limits within which banks can participate in company finance and management. I hope that if these amendments are observed in the spirit as well as in the letter, they will lead to a great step forward in banking in India on sound lines.

BILASPUR ELECTION ECHO

Enquiry Committee Appointed

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, (By Mail).

The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar, in pursuance of an assurance given on an adjournment motion brought in the Legislative Assembly on July 31, 1937, to discuss the alleged abuse of authority and power by Government officials in connection with the election of Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao, the then Home Member who defeated the Congress candidate, Mr. K. B. L. Agnihotri has appointed a committee to enquire into these allegations. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivian Bose will be the Chairman of the Committee.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIVIAN BOSE

FINANCIAL POLICY IN THE PROVINCES

(Continued from page 6.)

ly neglected, in spite of the geological surveys.

Transport And Communications

The major means of communications and transport, such as posts and telegraphs, telephones, aerial navigation, shipping, broadcasting and railways are Federal under the Constitution; the only means at the disposal of Provincial Governments are roadways and inland waterways. It must be noted that so far as commerce and industries are concerned, the coming age is the age of motor transport, especially in the short and medium hauls. Thus improved roadways are bound to be an aid to the growth of motor bus traffic in the hinter-land of India and this, again, is bound to lead to increased internal trade and opening of markets for Indian industries of various kinds. At present, as we have seen, the taxation of motor vehicles and petrol is adverse to the growth of motor traffic: the utter confusion and decay of road construction has made this worse. Better and more roads all over the interior of India is a pressing need of motor traffic.

(To Be Concluded.)

MOVE TO BUILD CONGRESS HOUSE IN SHIKARPUR

The city of Shikarpur in Sind is the latest Congress centre to attempt to build a Congress House of its own.

A deputation of Swami Priyag Bharti, President of the Shikarpur Congress Committee, Syt. Khanchand Ganumal, Secretary of the Congress Committee, and Seths Kanayalal Jumani and Naraindas Jumani have arrived in Bombay, after attending the Haripura Congress, and will be approaching the mercantile community of Shikarpur, doing business in Bombay, to help the Shikarpur Congress Committee to construct, in memory of Lokmanya Tilak, a suitable Congress House in Shikarpur, from which to radiate Congress activities, throughout the district.

Q: "What is the best way to build up Health and Strength after Malarial Fever?"

ANGIER'S is the answer

The soothing, tonic and restorative qualities of Angier's Emulsion make it invaluable for healing the diseased tissues and building up health and strength after malarial and other fevers, or after any serious illness.

A remedy of proved value and universally recommended by doctors, it may be taken with absolute confidence and with certainty of benefit. Angier's Emulsion has won a splendid reputation throughout India, where it is largely used, not only for building up after fevers, but also for lung troubles, digestive and bowel disorders and for all wasting diseases.

It is the most palatable of all emulsions and agrees perfectly with delicate, sensitive stomachs. Equally useful for adults and children.

Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

Refreshing to the Mouth

A few drops in half a tumbler of water makes the perfect mouth wash and gargle. Powerfully antiseptic - leaves the mouth clean and refreshed.

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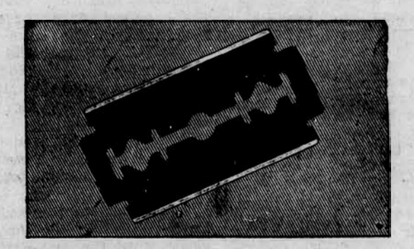

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The best way to reduce your shaving costs is to buy Blue Gillette blades and a Gillette razor. They fit each other exactly, because they are designed as a unit; and they combine as a team to give the maximum number of perfect shaves with every blade.

The popular No. 25 Gillette set costs only 14 annas.

Blue Gillette Blades

2 ANNAS FOR 5

LABOUR VIEW OF MONEY-LENDERS' BILL

Substantial Amendments Suggested

The General Secretary, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), has addressed the following letter to the Government of Bombay:—

I have the honour to forward herewith an opinion of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) on Bill No. VII, of 1938, known as the Bombay Money-Lenders' Act.

Kindly excuse us for the delay of a day due to short time at our disposal, and intervening holidays.

The problem of indebtedness of the peasantry has been attracting the attention of all political parties and Governments. In India, since a long time; and all of them, before trying to tackle the fundamental question of the eradication of indebtedness, have proposed to control some aspects of the transaction of money-lenders, thereby hoping that if the evils of money-lenders are rendered less ruinous by controlling legislation, the system will retain only its beneficial aspect in the matter of providing capital for the economic life of the vast indebted classes. So far that hope has proved to be illusory.

This bill tries to tackle the problem of excessive interest by making illegal interest above 9 per cent. on secured and 12 per cent. on unsecured loans in S. 29; by providing in S. 27 that in no case shall a court decree on account of arrears of interest, a sum greater than the principal of the original loan; and by declaring in S. 30 compound interest unlawful.

In the present conditions of capitalist economy, where the rate of industrial profit has a tendency to fall where loan money is becoming increasingly cheap, the interest rate may with safety be put down at not more than 6 1/4 per cent. The higher rate is permitted perhaps because it has been said that the risk of realisation in money-lending is greater than in ordinary bank loan transactions. But, we do not think that it is so. Moreover money-lending exacts over and above interest tributes in labour and kind from the debtors.

KEEP RATE AS LOW AS POSSIBLE

Another important factor is that in spite of statutory provision the rate is bound to go up surreptitiously; hence the legal rate should be kept as low as possible. As regards payment in excess of Damdupat, the provision in Section 27 should not apply merely to matters that come for a decree before a court. It should be made applicable automatically to all loans, whether they become subject matter of a dispute a Court or not.

The proviso to S. 30 in respect of compound interest is so framed that it is tantamount to permit what is declared invalid in the earlier part of the section. The fundamental principle of compound interest is charging interest on arrears of an interest by treating it as an addition to the principal. This section merely prohibits C. I. being made part of the loan agreement, but in so far as charging of fresh interest is permitted on a sum of interest whose payment on a due date has defaulted, C. I. is introduced by the back-door. Not only that We are afraid the operation of this section, if defaults continue over a number of years and are chargeable for additional interest by law, will conflict with the section on Damdupat. This proviso should be omitted.

It is a well-known fact that money-lenders while advancing loans deduct the sum of interest due on the loan at the end of the year, in advance for the sum loaned. Section 37 or 31 which declare unlawful certain vicious practices in the trade should have included explicitly the illegalisation of this deduction of interest in advance.

Section 27 declares unlawful, the prevalent practice of taking promise to pay for sums larger than the ones "actually" advanced. And in case this practice is continued under the guise of deduction commissions for negotiating loans, etc., Section 31 provides against such a possibility also. But the exception provided to Sec. 31 is likely to nullify its effect by permitting recovery by a money-lender of costs "of investigating title to property" and "other usual of pocket expenses" where security of property is in question.

In this a mere examination by the creditor of a gold or silver ornament to be pawned by the debtor is likely to be brought under this exception and the money-lender can carry out deductions for the actual sum advanced. Investigation of title to property and out-of-pocket expenses should have been made permissible only in cases where the loans are being negotiated for larger sums. This exception should not be application where loans are contracted say, for a sum below Rs. 1,000. If money-lenders are allowed out-of-pocket expenses and expenses for investigating titles to property of an acre of land, they will soon make it a standard practice to continue the old nefarious practices.

Chapter IV Governor's regulation of accounts and giving receipts to the debtors for payments made, and statement on the position of the debtor in relation to the creditor.

Sec. 22, Clauses 2 a and b, ask the money-lender to give a statement to the debtor and receipts for payments made. The giving of receipt is permitted not immediately on payment but "with in a reasonable time after such payments are made". This is most objectionable. Giving of receipts must be made obligatory immediately against payments. Similarly the statement of the debtor's position in the first instance must be made obligatory at the time the transaction is entered into. Clause 2 a should read in this respect, "deliver to the debtor as soon as the transaction is entered into" and should drop the words "within a reasonable time after a loan is made." Clause b should read, "give to the debtor plain and complete receipt immediately of every payment made on account of any such loan."

LANGUAGE OF ACCOUNTS

The sections on the language of accounts, receipts statements require to be amended. The money-lender may be permitted to keep accounts in the language he likes. But the receipts and annual statements provided for in Section 22 and 23 should be given in the language of the debtor recognised in the province. A Pathan money-lender may keep a/c in Pushto but Sec. 22 Cl. 2, a and b and Sec. 23 permit him to thrust a receipt in his Pushto language to the debtor, who may know nothing of Pushto. Imagine Pushto receipts in far off villages in Gujarati, Marathi tracts being given to the peasants! Hence we propose that the receipts and annual statements must be made out in the language of the debtor; and to provide against the debtor demanding a statement in any language not easily found in the Province we would suggest that the receipts can be demanded only in any of the five languages that are mentioned in Sec. 23 Sub-Sec. 2.

We suggest that the principle of charging fees for such a statement if it is not in the language of the creditor is vicious, and should be done away with. We are surprised to note that a statement in English charged Rs. 2 while one in vernaculars it is charged Rs. 4. The annual statements and such as are demanded at the time of the final settlement of the loan must be given free. Fees may be prescribed for other documents which form part of the transactions but they should not in total exceed Rs. 2 increases where the amount of the loan are below Rs. 500.

Section 38 which penalises molestation of the debtors by their creditors is very important, because it is an established fact that the worst part of the money-lenders oppression is his constant harassment through his myrmidons. Penalising and molestation therefore is an urgent necessity in order to afford protection to the defenceless workers and peasants. But we are afraid that the proviso added to this section, nullifies the effect of the section. While visiting place of work or residence with a view to molest is prohibited, the money lender is permitted to visit such places of the debtor in order to obtain and communicate information. We think that under the protection of this proviso molestation will continue as before.

We would suggest that this proviso be altogether dropped, and that some statutory machinery like the Debt Boards be instituted who should carry out the work intended to be provided for in the proviso.

If the modifications we have proposed are carried, the resulting Act will be useful in the direction of controlling some of the nefarious operations of money-lenders and grant the indebted masses some relief from the absolutely slave-conditions to which they are reduced as soon as they become indebted. We wish at the same time to point out that the working of similar Acts in other provinces has not done much for the relief of the indebted. The evil of indebtedness cannot be eradicated nor its worst features destroyed by measures of mere control over money-lenders. But since this problem is not touched by the bill, we need not go into it excepting drawing the attention of Government to it.

The Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate Limited.

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(Incorporated in British India)
HEAD OFFICE: UDIPI, S. India.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs.	10,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL	Rs.	8,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs.	7,74,500
PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs.	3,76,890
RESERVES	Rs.	2,16,700

TOTAL RESOURCES EXCEED HALF A CRORE OF RUPEES

Confidence In Bombay Congress Ministry

FINANCE BILL PASSED AT ONE SITTING

(Continued from Page 1)

consumer and that, in fact it will be possible in due course to pass it on to supply companies.

The Finance Bill also contemplates doubling the existing duty on Stock Exchange transactions from 2 annas for every Rs. 5,000/- to 4 annas. That is the duty on notes or memorandum of agreement both between brokers and principals and between principals and principals will be doubled.

The Finance Minister stated that the Finance Act as it stands does not impose any duty on transactions between brokers and brokers acting on their own account unless they enter into written agreements. As a general rule, however, brokers enter into agreements verbally and then confirm them by initially each other's books. The entries in these books are not subject to stamp duty. Further even the existing duty in respect of contract notes is evaded by the practice of putting a minimum stamp of 2 annas instead of a stamp calculated at an ad valorem rate. The draft Bill seeks both to prevent evasion of the existing duty and to subject to duty transactions between brokers acting on their own account which now escape tax altogether. It is proposed to do this by enacting that the clearance list submitted by the brokers should bear a stamp calculated on the total value of all the securities entered in the list. If any transaction entered in the list has been reduced to the form of a separate contract note, that note will be exempt from duty.

RELIEF FOR CONSUMERS

Moving that the Finance Bill be read the first time, the Finance Minister stated that it was a fact that for the present the consumers were asked to pay the additional taxation, but Government would see to it that it was collected only after the present electricity charges were reduced. He assured the House that the Government were confident that they would be able to get a reduction in charges, so far as Bombay was concerned.

Replying to a question from Sir A. M. K. Dehalvi, the Minister said that Electricity Companies in Bombay had given an assurance that they would reduce their charges, before the additional tax was levied. There was no reason why the word of the company should not be trusted. But if the companies went back on their word, Government would see to it that consumers got a reduction. He had no doubt whatever, that the consumers got a reduction. He had no doubt whatever, that the consumers would get a greater reduction than the additional tax proposed.

TAXING CONTRACTS.

Referring to the doubling of stamp duties, the Minister stated that the question of taxing contracts at other centres in the presidency was being considered by the Government. As regards the variations in the Court fees, the Minister assured the House that there was bound to be considerable reduction in revenue court fees, in view of the proposed debt conciliation measures.

BURDEN TO CITY.

Dr. J. A. Collaco opposed the first reading of the Bill. He wanted to know why it was that the citizens of Bombay alone were taxed heavily. Why should they pay 3 pies extra? Why should five lakhs be taken away from the Bombay Municipal Corporation? and why should those who get 41 rupees salaries pay for medical treatment in Hospitals? The Front Benches on the Government side seemed to be infectious, and whichever party occupied them, they always turned to the City of Bombay, whenever they were in financial difficulties.

Referring to the proposed increase in electricity surcharge, the speaker said the Ministers after getting out of the Assembly hall saw the Regal Cinema electrified; if they went a little further, they found the Eros electrified and Roxy full of elecrtic lights. The Finance Minister did not come from Bombay, and seeing all lights, including the neon lights he must have felt that Bombay should be taxed further.

Public enemy No. 1 of the Citizens of Bombay, continued the Doctor, was the management of the Bombay Electricity Company.

The Speaker intervened, and said that reference to the management of companies would not be in order.

Dr. Collaco said that in that case he would deal with the question with the Finance Minister privately. He, however felt, that the public ought to know how their money was being spent....

Again, the Speaker intervened and Dr. Collaco promised not to make any further references to the company. Proceeding, he said that electric companies were public utility service, and electricity should be given very cheap to the public.

THE FIRST STEP.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala welcomed the first reading of the Bill. The Finance Minister in his speech presenting the budget had made a very bold statement regarding public utility concerns, and possibly, he wanted nationalisation by gradual stages, and the present bill regarding electricity taxation was the first step in that direction. Looking to the ambitious schemes that the Government have suggested, it is essential that they should have some financial assistance, and it was but natural that the Government should first turn to electricity. The Government proposed to safeguard the interest of the consumers, but also derive money for themselves.

EVEN JAMNADAS SURPRISED.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta supporting the first reading of the Bill, felt that it was a matter of sorrow that the expectation that the additional taxation of electricity would be temporary was not coming true. Possibly, the enforcement of prohibition made such a course difficult. His personal surprise was that the taxation proposals were very modest. The speaker then referred to the promise made by the Government fourteen years ago that a portion of the revenue received by taxing conveyances in the city of Bombay would be given to the Bombay Municipal Corporation and hoped that the Congress Government would give the promised share.

Mr. Mehta was in favour of applying the increased stamp duty only on the Stock Exchange transactions and not on other forms of speculation. Speaking about electricity, Mr. Mehta said that the consumers would not get any consolation at the statement, that ultimately, the electricity companies would be bearing the surcharge. The electric companies were making huge profits, and the Tatas were not giving the public the benefit of their mass production. To add insult to injury, Tatas had taken a non-Indian firm into their business. He suggested to the Government that bigger concerns like the Tramways, Railways and Industrial undertakings, which were making huge profits should be taxed.

Mr. D. W. Raut opposed the first reading of the Bill, and felt that though apparently the surcharge on electricity would fall on the rich, it would really affect the poor. He also felt that the Court Fees would hit the peasantry.

Mr. Mosaji Patel supported the Bill, in so far as it related to the increase in taxation on electricity. He was not in favour of the increase in court fees, as it would hit the agriculturists.

Mr. G. O. Pike said that the proposal to tax electricity was premature. Government should have allowed the companies first to reduce the electricity charges which would have led to greater consumption of electricity. If after that, Government had come forward with taxation proposals, they would have had a good amount. He stated that during the last few years, electricity had helped in beautifying Bombay and also raised the standard of living of the people in the country.

LATTHE'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, the Finance Minister replying to the debate on the first reading of the Bill said, yesterday everyone criticised the Government for not bringing forward any proposal for huge taxation; and now that the Government had come forward with a modest proposal, there was opposition from all sides of the house. The schemes and policy of the Congress Party, which had been acceptable to all sections of the House, were such that Government could not give up any sources of income. Hence it was that the Government sought to make the Finance Act a permanent one. Government had gone into the question of the Finance Act being made permanent, and had come to the conclusion that, it would be in the interest of everyone concerned to bring forth the Finance Bill annually before the House, so that members might know the financial policies of the Government from time to time. Therefore, the speaker would accept the amendment that would be moved by a Parliamentary Secretary to the effect that the Act be in force only for one year. It should not however be taken for granted that the intention of the Government was to make the taxation proposals only temporary. That was not so.

SHARE TO CORPORATION.

As regards the promise that is supposed to have been made by the Government that a portion of the revenues realised from the Conveyances in the City of Bombay would be given to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Finance Minister promised that the Government would go into the matter, and if there were any such promise, Government would try to redeem it.

Referring to Electricity, he said that the charges would be reduced immediately in Bombay as he had said before. As regards the other companies, the reduction might be more. Wherever a company made unjustifiable profits, it was the duty of the Committee that was enquiring into the question to recommend reductions, and it was the duty of the Government to act on those recommendations.

The motion for the first reading of the Bill was carried.

The Finance Minister moved that the Bill be read the second time.

Mr. G. K. Phadke suggested that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee till Monday. After some discussion, the motion was withdrawn, and the motion for second reading was carried.

Mr. B. S. Hire, Parliamentary Secretary moved an amendment to the effect that the provisions of the Finance Act be in force for a

(Continued in Col 3)

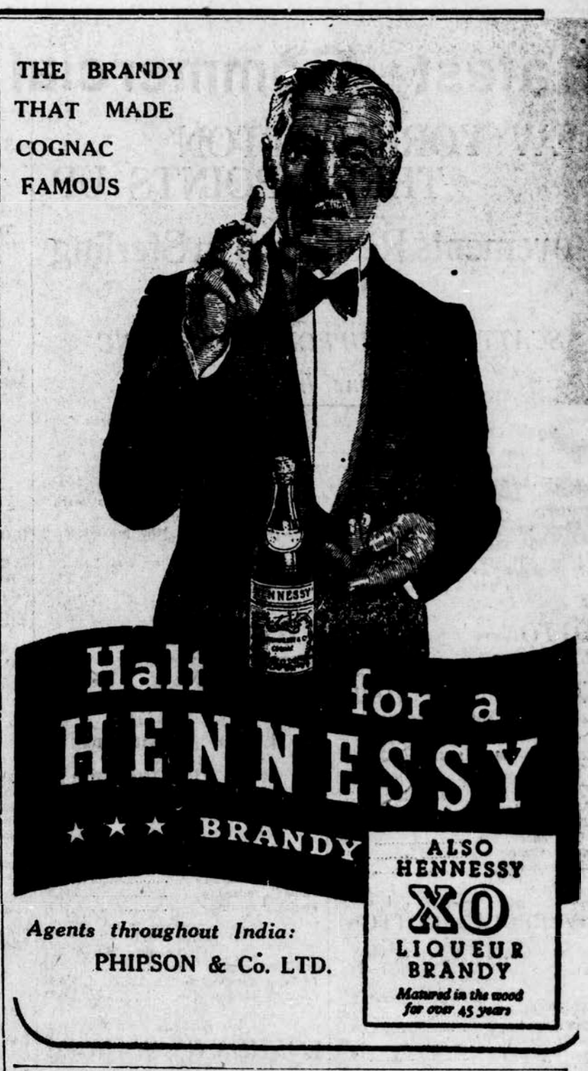
(Continued from Col. 7)

year. The Finance Minister accepted the amendment, and it was carried.

The House then considered the Bill clause by clause. But they were all approved of within a few minutes ,and the third reading was also passed without a single speech being made.

Three full days were allotted for the discussion of the Bill, but not even a full working day was devoted by the House for the consideration of the Bill, and the House rose an hour and half earlier than scheduled.

To-morrow, the House will take up for consideration the private Bills and on Saturday the Tobacco Bill. On Monday and Tuesday private resolutions will be discussed.



GROWING FAST

but not growing in strength

...the cause is one you can BANISH

When your children suddenly seem to stop growing in strength though they're growing in size, won't eat, get attacks of temper and naughtiness, you can be quite certain that it is a lack of certain vital minerals in their systems that is causing the trouble. Growing children rapidly use up their store of vital minerals and if that store is not replenished, weakness, irritability and a definite check in development occur. But mineral-deficiency is a condition that is quickly and easily banished if you give your children Kalzana.

When they get all the minerals they need from Kalzana, you'll see a wonderful difference. Vitality and appetite will return. Your children will keep strong while growing fast, with firm bones, strong teeth protected against decay, and a store of health to resist infection. Give them Kalzana without delay.

KALZANA

THE MINERAL FOOD FOR BETTER HEALTH

Of all Chemists and Bazar

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON THREE POINTS UP

Movements Restricted In Sterling Dollar

SCATTERED SUPPORT IN FRANC

Easy Tone In Wheat

BOMBAY, March 3.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Market was fairly active to-day on small offerings and better trade demand but Bombay selling caused some nervousness causing slight fall.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

Sterling Dollar eased a little at first and thereafter movements were restricted.

There was very little support in Franc. Later a quiet tone prevailed.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Prices declined on discouraging overseas cables while trading was dull.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Trading on the whole was uninteresting.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938.

New York, March 3.

Previous closing	9.18
To-day's opening	9.24
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing	9.21
Difference	+.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, March 3.

Previous closing	5.07
To-day's opening	5.11
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	5.11
Difference	+.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 176-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 3.

New York cotton was fairly active to-day on small offerings and better trade demand but Bombay selling caused some nervousness causing slight fall.

Trading in May commenced at 9.24 i.e. six points higher than previous closing. Prices improved on better Liverpool and trade and local buying but thereafter rates reacted on scattered Bombay selling with price easing to 9.22.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 3.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (9.07/9.07) 8.24/9.23
May (9.14/9.13) 9.29/9.27
July (9.23/9.23) 9.37/9.37

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 3.

January (4.97) 5.04
March (5.06) 5.11
January (7.11) 7.18
March (7.15) 7.22

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 3.

Trading in Broach began at 178 there was some jobbers and option dealers buying otherwise operators were reluctant to work on higher levels closed steady at Rs. 178.

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 3.

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 1/2) 1-6
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (18 1/2 paid sellers) 18 1/2 sellers.
Dundee March (£20 3/4) £20 3/4
Lightning March (£19 3/4) £19 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/8 buyers) 7 1/16 buyers
Forward July September (7 3/8 paid sellers) 7 5/16 paid value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta March (£14 3/8 sellers) £14 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 11/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 3.

Liverpool wheat opened easy May 88 1/4 July 86 3/4 prices declined following discouraging overseas cables while trading was dull later due to lack of outside interest and slow demand for actual

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 3.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.93 1/8. Prices kept steady on scattered support but trading thereafter was dull and uninteresting with very little support.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, March 3.

Previous closing	5.01 13/16
To-day's opening	5.01 3/4
To-day's closing	5.01 11/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 3.

Previous closing	5.01.77
To-day's opening	5.01.85
To-day's closing	5.01.77

FRANC RATE

London, March 3.

Previous closing	153.93
To-day's opening	154.00
To-day's closing	154.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 3.

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 5.01.85 and then eased to 5.01.80 with movements thereafter restricted.

Franc opened at 154.00 and then improved to 153.59 on scattered support thereafter maintaining very steady tone.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-b 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.636) 11.614
New York on Bombay (37.89) 37.89
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2) 0.93 1/2
London on Milan (95.35) 95.33
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£186 1/2 buyers £186 5/8 sellers. Steady) £185 1/4 buyers £185 1/2 sellers. Buyers steady.
Lead (£15 5/6 buyers £15 3/8 sellers. Steady) £15 5/16 buyers £15 3/8 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£44 to £44 3/4) £44 1/2 to £45

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, March 3.

The following cable information was received from London:—

"India bought. Small business. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, March 3.

Spot	(20 1/16d) 20 3/16d.
Forward	(19 13/16d) 19 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, March 3.

London Gold Fine per ounce (£6-19-9 1/2) £6-19-9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, March 3.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at 89 5/8

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, March 3.

10 p.m. quotations—	Rs	a.	p
Wheat May	4	8	9
Wheat September	4	9	0
Linseed May	7	11	0
Linseed September	7	13	6

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 3.

6 p.m. quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	51	3	0
Silver Fagan	51	3	0
Silver Chaitra	51	4	0
Gold ready	34	8	3
Gold Fagan	34	8	6
Gold Chaitra	34	7	6
Sovereign	22	6	9

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, March 3.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11 a.m.	7	12	3
Rates at 12 noon	7	12	3
Rates at 3 p.m.	7	12	0
Rates at 5 p.m.	7	11	6

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, March 3.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was finally quoted at Rs. 98-8-0.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 3.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 1/8.

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 3.
4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99 1/4) £98 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£92) £91 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113 3/4) £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£116 3/4) £116 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£109) £108 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£104) £104

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 3.

London Stock Exchange displayed better sentiment on publication of increased defence estimates but buying power was poor Giltedged securities were neglected three and a half 91 1/2 i.e. 10 1/2 shillings lower than previous closing.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£108 3/4) £108 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£77) £75 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102) £101 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£114 3/4) £114 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103) £102 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 7/8) £110 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14-7 1/2) 13-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (56 7/8) 55 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/4) dol 4 3/8
Elec. Music Industry (13-9) 13-6
Princhin Johnson (35) 34-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (29-9) 30
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-7 1/2) 63-6
San Paulo 1930 (£39) £38
Dunlop Rubber (32-1 1/2) 31-6
Unilever Ordinary (38) 38-1 1/2
Ford Motors (21-6) 20-10 1/2
7 per cent Coffee Realisation
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£66 1/8) £65
British American Tobacco Ordinary (£106 7/8) £105
Carreas 'A' (£7 1/4) £7 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (143-9) 141-3
P and O S. N Company Deferred (21) 20-7 1/2
Distillers (100) 98-6
Bradfords Dyers (4-3) 4-6
British Celanese (4-3) 3-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (38-9) 38-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (39-10 1/2) 39
Fine Cotton Spinners (5-4 1/2) 5-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (24) 23-3
Inter Nickels (dol 51 1/8) dol 50 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 41-3
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20) 19-9
Donaro Tea (41-3) 40-7 1/2
Empire of India (29-3) 30

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-9) 26-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong (27-6) 27-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (25-9) 25-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (45-7 1/2) 45
Burma Corporation (10-4 1/2) 10-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£17 1/2) £17 3/8
East Rand Proprietors (59-4 1/2) 58-9
Rand Mines (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 3/4) £15 3/4
Associated Portland Cement (85-9) 84-4 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (98-9) 98-9
Sub Nigel (£10 1/2) £10 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 28-9
Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (27-6) 28-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (80) 79-4 1/2
Burma Oil (110) 110
Mexican Eagle (7-6) 7-10 1/2
Shell Transport (91-10 1/2) 90
Royal Dutch (40) 40

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 3.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 55 3/8) dol 54 1/2
General Motors (dol 35 1/2) dol 35
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 3/4) dol 32 5/8
Preference (unquoted) 107 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Defence Estimates Weaken Giltedged Securities

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 3.

On the Stock Exchange, sentiment was adversely affected by weakness of Giltedged securities, following the announcement of increased Defence estimates.

Diamonds were weak, Paris selling debeers deferred falling from 10 3/4 to 10 1/8. Oils and internationals were comparatively steady.

Among commodities, cocoa was active, opened easy and rallied on bear covering and finally reacted disappointing New York.

Wheat after being easy rallied to renewed interest in actual.

Wall Street was easier.

JUTES RULE QUIET BUT STEADY

Calcutta Share Market Report

CALCUTTA, March 3.

Jutes ruled quiet but steady and only a limited business was put through.

In coals, an easier feeling still pervaded.

Teas were almost neglected.

Miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature.

Indian irons generally kept an easier market.

Government securities were more steady.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three and a half per cent Government Paper 98/10; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 106/4, four per cent loan 1960/70 114/5 small lots; five per cent loan 1939/44 104/6; five per cent loan 1940/43 107/10; five per cent loan 1945/55 119/5; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 102/6.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1560; Reserve Bank 118.

Railway:—Mymensingh Bharab Bazar Rly. guaranteed 97/8 ex div.

Cottons:—Cawnpore textiles 3/10; Dunbar pref 190; New Victoria ord. 1/3; do pref 3/14.

Coals:—Amalgamated 24/4; Bhalgora 3/10; Burrakur 14/10 small lot; Dhemo main 11/10 c div; Equitable 36 c div; Jainty central 1/5; Katras Jherriah 20/2 small lot; Mundulpoor 7/13; Talcher 1/6; Union 20/4.

Jutes:—Barnagore 122/8 small lot; Howrah 44/8; Kamarhatty 442 ex div; Kamarhatty pref 134/8 ex div; National 20; Nuddea 36/8 small lots; Orient 146 small lots; Presidency 3/6 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6/11; Indian Copper 2/5; Rhodesia copper 1/14; Dalmia Cement ordy 8/4 small lot; do defd 2/12; Bareilly Electric 13/12; Benares Electric 14/8 small lot; U. P. Electric 173; India Galvanizing 21/4; Indian Iron 27/7; National Iron 3/10; Steel Corporation ordy 5/14; Steel Corporation pref 79; Hooghly flour 9/13; British India Corporation ordy 3/10; Calcutta Safe Deposit 6; Dunlop Rubber ordy 13/6; Firpo Ltd 11; Indian Cables 12/4; Rohtas Industries ordy 20/6; Steuart and Co. annas 8; British Burma Petrol 3/9; Indian Paper pulp 109 small lots; India General Navigation ordy 104 small lot; Carew and Company 12/4; Samastipore 5/4.

Teas:—Dhunseri ordy 3; East India 8/4; Huldibari 21/4; Namburnadi 7/6 small lot.

Debentures:—Four per cent 1942 Calcutta Municipal 104/8 small lot; five and a half per cent 1950 do 117/12 small lot; three and three quarter per cent 1955 Calcutta Port Trust 104/2; seven per cent 1930/40 Calcutta Jute 103/8; five and a quarter per cent 1933/43 Darjeeling Himalayan 104; three and a quarter per cent 1956/66; Howrah Bridge 102/2; three and a quarter per cent 1966/76 Rangoon Municipal 98/2; four and a half per cent 1937/57 Howrah Jute 100.—A.P.

LONDON SEEDS

London, March 2

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton March sellers	£12-11-3
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton March sellers	£14-17-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton March sellers	£14-12-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton March sellers	£12-15-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton March sellers	£12-10-0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 2

T T London on:—	
New York	5.01.77
Paris	153.93
Berlin	12.39 3/4
Madrid	80.00
Amsterdam	8.96 23/32
Brussels	29.56
Milan	95.35
Berne	21.60 5/8
Prague	142.81

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, March 2

Bank bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
Bank bills 6 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 2nd March 1938, tenders to the amount of £327,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 9th March 1938, on the same conditions as previously announced.

RESERVE BANK RATE.

The Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent. per annum.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 25th day of February, 1938.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES—	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	27,88,40,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	178,53,80,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	7,34,75,000
Total Notes issued	213,76,95,000
Total Liabilities	213,76,95,000
ASSETS—	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	78,80,70,000
Total of A.	123,22,21,000
B. Rupee Coin	63,15,20,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	27,39,54,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	Nil
Total Assets	213,76,95,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities.	57.643 per cent.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 25th February, 1938.

LIABILITIES—	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government+	17,91,91,000
(b) Banks	13,03,65,000
(c) Others	52,33,000
Bills Payable	6,83,000
Other Liabilities	65,32,000
Rupees	42,20,04,000
ASSETS—	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	27,88,35,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	5,000
Rupee Coin	6,48,000
Subsidiar Coin	4,07,000
Bills Discounted—	
(a) Internal	Nil
(b) External	Nil
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	7,23,50,000
Loans and Advances to the Govt.	Nil
Other Loans and Advances	1,00,000
Investments	6,40,38,000
Other Assets	56,21,000
Rupees	42,20,04,000

+Includes £55,000 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 3.

Closing quotations were as under:—

GOVT. SECURITIES.

3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/8
4 per cent 1960/70	111/2
5 per cent 1945-55	119/2

BANKS.

Baroda	114/12
Bank of Hindusthan	35
Central	32/8
Imperial Bank F.P.	1580
Imperial Bank P.P.	388/8
India Bank	146
Indian Overseas Bank	49
Reserve Bank	119/8
Union Bank	5/15

INSURANCE.

Empire	857/8
Jupiter	13/13
New India	40/10
Oriental	4400
Vulcan	7/3

RAILWAYS

Ahm. Prantij	935
Central Provinces	101/4
Pachora Jamner	94
Tapti Valley	951/4

TEXTILES.

Ambica	1365
Arun	390
Arvind	1175
Asok	350
B. Dyeing	880
Buckingham and Carnatics	206
Calico	640
Century	220
Central India	221/4
Colaba	163/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	280
Elgin	212
Gokak	160
Indore	65
Jubilee	200
Kohinoor	317/8
Laxmi Cotton	530
Mysore	105
Marsden	109/8
Morarji	1140
New Great	230/8
Raipur	715
Rajnagar	330
Simplex	88/2
Swadeshi	210/8
Sajjan	98/12
Vishnu	1285
Madhusudan	197/8
Khatau	118/12

HYDRO ELECTRIC.

Andhra Valley Ord.	1420
Tata Hydro Ord.	148/12
Tata Power Ord.	1335

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad Electrics	138/12
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram.	113/12
Surat	168/12
Ajmer	12/12

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	302/8
Associated Cements	123
Belapur	153/12
Bombay Burma New	206/4
Bombay Burma Old	599/8
Bombay Steam	240
Bombay Telephone	97
Burma Corporation	6/12
Br. B. Petrol	3/6
Dalmia Cement	8/10
Indian Bleaching	132/8
Industrial Investment Tr.	46/2
Indian Radio Ord.	1125
Indian Radio Defd	527/8
Indian Copper	2/6
Indian Iron	27/8
Mysore Sugar	23/8
Port Canning	665
Premier Construction	72/8
Scindia Steam	19/12
Shivrajpur	47
Tata Oil	25
Tata Steel Ordy	290
Tata Defd.	890

PREFERENCE.

7 per cent Andhra Valley	1495
7 per cent B'bay Tram (T.F.)	74/8
6 1/4 per cent Premier Constr. 1st	106
6 1/4 per cent Premier Constr. 2nd	101
7 per cent Tata Hydro	153/12
7 1/2 per cent Power	1522/8
7 1/2 per cent Tata Steel 2nd	169

DEBENTURES.

3 3/4 per cent Andhra Valley	101/8
6 per cent Andhra Valley	108/12
4 per cent Bombay Telephone	87/12
7 per cent Sholapur	81
6 per cent Tata Hydro	108/12

JUTES.

Birla Jute	16/12
Howrah	45
Hukumchand	7/4
Kamarhatty	445
Kankanarrah	350
Lawrence	338
Reliance	57/8

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, March 3.

B I S N s.s. Naringa of 4118 reg tons Capt C E Parkes arrived from Rangoon via Colombo Alleppey Cochin Ponani Calicut Badagra and Cannanore with rice timber and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Gogra of 3126 reg tons Capt K S McLennan arrived from Mombassa with cotton and general cargo.

Scindia S N s.s. Jalaveera of 3089 reg tons Capt J V Griffiths arrived from Bassein via Rangoon Galles Colombo Tuticorin and Malabar Coast Port with rice and general cargo.

P and O S N s.s. Rajputana of 9455 reg tons Capt W A Cotching arrived from London via Tangier Gibraltar Marseilles Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison arrived from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 3-3-38

S S Belgium Maru (OSK) for China Japan Ports via Penang.

S S Barala (MM) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports.

SAILED

Burmah Shell Oil and D s.s. Ancylus of 4784 reg tons Capt J Evans sailed for Soesoe (Dutch East Indies) in water ballast.

T Morrison s.s. Falsterbo of 2353 reg tons Capt R Schutz sailed for Cebu (Philippines) in water ballast

J Finlay s.s. Clan Alpine of 3390 reg tons Capt J F Vooght sailed for Navlakhi Marmagoa Calicut and Cochin with same bottom cargo

T Morrison s.s. Rizwani of 3306 reg tons Capt E A Steggles sailed for Jeddah via Aden with passengers and local cargo

B I S N s.s. Varela of 1926 reg tons Capt A Danbrook sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo

Scindia S N s.s. Jalavijaya of 2297 reg tons F DeChaumont sailed for Cutch Mandvi via Bhavnagar Verawal Porebunder Bedi Bunder and Cutch Kundla with local and same bottom cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, March 3.

3 Bhutan 2912 Kobe 4-3 M M
6 City of Venice 5492 Karachi 6-3 K Nixon.
9 Clan Alpine 3390 Navlakhi 3-3 J Finlay
12 Rauenfels 5207 Karachi 8-3 L Edwards

Victoria Dock

4 Varela 1926 Busra 3-3 M M
9 Alipore 3241 Japan 7-3 M M
12/13 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 4-3 M M

Prince's Dock

A Jalavijaya 2297 Bhavnagar 3-3 S S N
D/E Cambay Star 320 M Coast 5-3 S Hassum
C/R Rance 3143 Calcutta 4-3 T Morrison
G Janaki 530 M Coast 4-3 Malabar Steamship.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Rajputana 3-3-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 10-3-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 17-3-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 24-3-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 31-3-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Britannia 7-3-38 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Goldenfels 8-3-38 L Edwards
Aagtekerk 20-3-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Japan 11-3-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Adams 17-3-38 F F Campbell.
Pres Harrison 31-3-38 F F Campbell
City of Sydney 5-3-38 F F Campbell
Steel Ranger 5-3-38 M M
Potter 11-3-38 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 16-3-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 29-3-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Rynyo Maru 30-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 11-3-38 O S Kaisha
Belgium Maru 5-3-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 15-3-38 L Triestino
Naples Maru 26-3-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 31-3-38 L Triestino
Nagato Maru 17-3-38 N Y Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Barala 3-3-38 M M
Paolina 5-3-38 L Triestino
Vasna 5-3-38 M M
Hoegh Transporter 7-3-38 Volkart Bros

FROM SYDNEY

Stratheden 12-3-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 19-3-38 M M
Karanja 5-3-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Golconda 6-3-38 M M
Jalaputra 7-3-3 Scindia S N

FROM JEDDAH

Rahmani 4-3-38 T Morrison

FROM KARACHI

Vita 10-3-38 M M
Manela 8-3-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Rajputana 3-3-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 12-3-38 P and O
Manela 15-3-38 M M
Ranchi 19-3-38 P and O S N
Maloja 26-3-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 18-3-38 Anchor Line
California 31-3-38 Anchor Line
City of Benares 4-3-38 K Nixon
City of Venice 21-3-38 J Finlay

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Monroe 4-3-38 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 18-3-38 F F Campbell

FOR HAMBURG

Braunfels 8-3-38 L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 15-3-38 L Triestino
Paolina 8-3-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 31-3-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Nagato Maru 5-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 16-3-38 L Triestino
Tango Maru 15-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Alipore 7-3-38 M M
Belgium Maru 14-3-38 O S Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 25-3-38 O S Kaisha
Corfu 31-3-38 P and O S N
Victoria 29-3-38 L Triestino
London Maru 10-3-38 O S Kaisha

FOR JEDDAH

Rizwani 5-3-38 T Morrison

FOR SYDNEY

Strathaird 10-3-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 24-3-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barala 9-3-38 M M
Vasna 10-3-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 16-3-38 M M
Takliwa 30-3-38 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Ranee 6-3-38 T Morrison
Rahmani 4-3-38 T M

FOR KARACHI

Vita 5-3-38 M M
City of Venice 6-3-38 K Nixon
Rauenfels 8-3-38 L Edwards

B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Monte Piana 1-3-38
S S Bhutan 1-3-38
S S City of Venice 1-3-38
S S Falsterbo (boats American Cotton) 2-3-38
S S Noorjhan (boats) 2-3-38
S S Cambay Star 2-3-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, March 3.

S S City of Venice for Liverpool: 80 bales raw wool Eastern Wool Trading; 1333 bags gr nut oil cake The Cotton Agents; 10 bales wool raw S Nanji; 250 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 320 bags myrabollam J Moolchand; 62 bags groundnut kernel Ramvallabh; 500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Glasgow: 62 bags gr nut kernel Ramvallabh.

For Montreal: 25 bales woollen rugs Cox and Kings

For Marseilles: 83 bales raw cotton Patel Cotton; 100 cases gum A Abdulla.

S S Alipore for Kobe: 110 bales cotton raw V Ladha; 905 bales cotton raw N Nagshi; 345 bales cotton raw Anandilal Podar; 600 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

S S Rajputana for London: 25 bales cotton K Tricamji; 308 bags myrabolam J Moolchand; 12 cases bristles Cox and Kings; 1100 bags linseed oil cake Swastik Oil Mills; 65 bags old buffalo pickers N A Gena, 2700 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam; 23 cases bristles Imperial Bank of India; 45 cases bristles D Abraham; 13 bags fish maws H A Mahamed; 28 bags gum B Noble.

For Marseilles: 150 bags gum E Valli Mahmed.

For Alexandretta: 36 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab.

For Gdynia: 165 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Rauenfels for Hamburg: 520 dms gr nut oil Swastik Oil Mills; 6477 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 33 bags gum D Mavji, 160 bags cascin D Abraham; 565 bags gr nut oil cake Swastik Oil Mills; 220 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

For Danzig: 40 bags gum D Mavji.

For Rotterdam: 155 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S London Maru for Nagoya: 225 tons scrap iron Faiz.

For Kobe. 1270 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

For Osaka: 1500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 200 bales raw cotton The Nissho.

S S City of Beneras for Marseilles: 100 cases gum A Abdulla.

IMPORTS

S S Narkunda Agent M Mackenzie from London: 30 cases whisky.

From Charcute: 533 cases brandy.

From Basle: 60 csks aniline colours; 35 cases vermouth; 30 cases cheese.

From Marseilles: 100 cases brandy; 250 cases mineral water; 89 cases almonds; 36 cases champagne

M V Braunfels Agent Lionel Edwards from Hamburg: 143 cases machinery; 542 dms bichg. powder; 100 bdls y m sheets; 200 j/dms mercury-atlas-flag oil; 315 rings motor pneu covers; 32 bdls batteries; 202 cases galvong goods; 80 bales extracted cloves; 149 cases sewing machines; 694 cases tiles; 309 bales paper; 150 cases iron wire nails; 75 cases slate pencils; 750 bdls white wood ceiling boards 36 bales box boards; 104 bags white dextrine; 102 cases unexposed films; 57 pcs printing inks 41 pcs steel tyres 45 bdls plywood; 501 bags whitings. 51 cases bolts and nuts.

From Antwerp: 50 bales chemical wood pulp; 418 cases dyes dry; 301 cases window glass; 108 cases channels; 63 dms zinc chloride; 182 pcs earthen ware; 281 cases joists; 247 coils steel wire; 677 bdls baling hoops; 151 cases chocolate; 610 bdls m s circles, 53 cases steel bars; 130 d/ bags m s huts; 137 cases insulated wire and cable; 146 pcs empty drums; 305 bags nitrate of soda; 677 bags bolts and nuts; 250 cases asbestos cement sheets; 100 rings copper wire; 150 brls cement; 288 pcs zinc sheets; 763 ingots spelter; 152 pcs m s sheets; 1975 pcs m s plates; 160 lse steel tyres; 61 bdls circles; 128 lse steel axles; 75 cts marble; 55 cases rivets; 87 bags chair spikes; 179 cases slate pencils.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, March 2

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	
March April sellers	56/9
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels	
March April sellers	40/8
Wheat South Australian parcels	
March sellers	38/6

Bombay Selling In New York Cotton Market

TRADE FIXING AND SHORT COVERING

Weather Becomes Important Factor

Bombay, March 3.

Business in the New York market was quiet on Wednesday with lower Bombay Cables and Bombay selling contributing to an early decline with outside interest lacking and traders awaiting fresh developments.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened steady and declined on Liverpool and moderate liquidation. However hedge selling was very light and with offers from other source also small, contracts were scarce and prices rallied sharply on trade price-fixing and short covering with some buying credited to co-operatives. Finally partially realising was in evidence and the market was steady.

The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 3 points with May 9.07. Later on under improved buying prices advanced to 9.27 which was the highest level. Towards the close there was some realising and the market closed at a rise of 6 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 8 points at 9.24c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged to one point down. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 9.41c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with May 5.06. The market is likely to continue its downward drift with recent bullish influence completely warn off. There was scattered realising and professional selling on easiness of overseas advices and smallness of demand. Later on the market was featureless with business confined to professionals. The market closed at a decline of 3 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 5.12d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN MARKET

The Egyptian cotton market was quiet. Giza futures declined 1 to 2 points and Uppers closed 1 to 4 points down. The Alexandria market was easy on increased selling and Sakels futures closed 6 to 16 points. Ashmouni futures declined 19 to 20 points.

LOAN COTTON

Messrs. Langley & Co., in their weekly report state:—

"The anticipated hesitancy in New York developed yesterday into rather more easiness on Bombay selling. But there has been, as yet, no reaction of any consequence.

A week ago prices reached a point where it was possible for some grades to return to trade channels from the loan. Loan figures for the week 17-24th February showed an increase of 37,000 bales. The increase for the week 16-23rd December was 293,000 bales. The price level was then under 8-1/4 cents compared with 9-1/4 a week ago.

It looks to us as if 9-1/4 cents did not bring cotton out of the loans so much as it stopped cotton going into the loan.

Except for certain high grades we see little chance of cotton coming out of the loan. It is unlikely that the implications or the Farm Bill are any clearer to the farmer than to any one else. Doubt as to what the Bill really means plus the feeling that the Government is on his side in the event of a decline will, in the majority of cases, result in the farmer sitting on the fence. To do nothing is, after all, one of the simpler things in life.

Furthermore, the loan stocks are, in any case, surplus to this year's requirements. Except for those grades which, although better than Middling, could secure only the Middling loan, we see no inducement for the redemption of loan cotton at this price level beyond the fact that taking it back and selling it would put dollars into the farmer's pocket now instead of in the somewhat uncertain future.

PRIVATE COTTON

There is, however, a considerable quantity of privately financed cotton which is included in the loan figures. At any moment that cotton could be turned over to the U. S. Government. But with equal facility it could come on to the open market at a little over the present price.

And there is still the "free" cotton held in the South.

The fact of the matter is that the New York futures market reflects a position which is statistically unsound but which has, by the artificial means of the loan, been given some semblance of strength.

An opinion based on cotton factors alone is, nowadays, of little value. Mr. Wallace's liver or President Roosevelt's digestion are, under the present regime, as likely to stimulate fluctuations as supply or demand.

We regret we do not know the American Administration's mood of tomorrow. But we can see in the world's outlook singularly few factors to encourage optimism. And even fewer factors justifying a sound advance over last week's high point.

We would buy in New York or Liverpool only after the technical position has been improved by further liquidation.

EASIER FEELING

In Bombay, the market is appreciably easier. As long ago as the 24th November we wrote, "The real weight of the Indian crop will, this season, not be felt until February or even March."

Yesterday, after the week-end accumulation due to Monday being a holiday, the market was faced with hedge selling on a slightly larger scale. The consequence of even this slight increase in the supply of contracts was that prices eased. The alternatives are either for prices to give way or for any philanthropically inclined speculator to take up Broach, Surat, Navsari and a fair proportion of the Gujarat crop on an extremely narrow parity when buyers even in the domestic market are few.

The wider parity is attracting a slightly better export enquiry from the Continent and Lancashire for Karachi styles. That improvement, however, is from no demands to a little demand whereas domestic mills, until recently good buyers, are now very quiet. There would appear to be a definte full in Indian mill activity. Movement of sold finished goods is slow and there is little in the outlook to encourage mill buying.

In the spot market, the basis for all styles is easier. It is clear that Broach, in particular, will soon be selling right down to tendering basis. Meanwhile the quality of Broach arrivals is somewhat disappointing. The grade is high but the staple so far is unattractive. To some extent this may be accounted for by the fact that the cotton is extremely dry and also that present arrivals represent very early pickings in the upcountry districts.

Mills having bought well ahead all requirements except 14's, it is not improbable that the domestic demand will remain quiet for some appreciable time.

The outlook for Indian cotton at the moment is extremely discouraging and on advances in the Bombay market we advise sales".

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest (1-6 p.m.)	9.27+17
New York May lowest (10 a.m.)	9.07—03
Liverpool May highest	5.08—02
Liverpool May lowest	5.05—05

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: 'Continue to look for higher prices. Advise purchases on all recessions.'

New York: 'Weather becoming more important factor. Due to small acreage small open position discouraging short selling.'

'Increased hedging. Spot interests moderate. Buyers may little domestic inclination undo Bombay straddles yet anticipate further easing.'

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Market must move higher to attract loan withdrawals.

Hedge selling small. To-day's buying mostly for fixing on buyers call. Scarcity of contracts causes buyers to bid prices up to fill orders. Sentiment mixed.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 2

May	9.18+08
July	9.23+07
October	9.32+06
December	9.34+
January	9.35+07
Middling Spot	9.24+08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 2

March	9.27—02
May	9.32—01
July	9.38
Middling Spot	9.41—02

NEW YORK

New York, March 2

11-00 A.M. RANGES—	
May	9.09/9.09
July	9.15/9.15
October	9.24/9.24
NOON CALL—	
May	9.10
July	9.16

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, March 2

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	6,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	4,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	8,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	7,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 2

March	4.98—03
April	5.02—03
May	5.07—03
June	6.13
July	5.13—03
August	5.15—03
September	5.18—02
October	5.21—02
November	5.22—02
Middling Spot	5.12—07
	10-12 a.m. quotations
May	5.06
October	5.19

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, March 2

F G F Spot	8.56
GIZA—	
Spot	7.61—8
March	7.15—1
May	7.19—1
July	7.23—2
October	7.26—2
November	7.26—2
January	7.27—2
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.21—13
March	6.12—2
May	6.13—1
July	6.13—3
October	6.15—4
November	6.19—0
January	6.19—2

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, March 2

BROACH—	
Fully good (good staple)	4.15
Fine (good staple)	4.30
Superfine (good staple)	4.45
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.27
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.42
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.57
BENGAL—	
Good	3.45
Fully Good	3.55
Fine	3.70

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 3

Following a rise of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 178/4 for Broach A/M delivery and in the absence of any important business prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The general feeling is inclined to be bearish and buyers are hesitant.

Liverpool market opened as anticipated at a rise of 4 points but the local market was quiet with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 177/12. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	177	2	0
Broach J/A	180	2	0
Oomra March	156	12	0
Oomra May	158	10	0
Bengal March	130	12	0
Bengal May	132	10	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 3.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—				
Bengal U.P.	140	137	134	132
Punjab	140	137	134	132
Rajputana	140	137	134	132
Oomra No. 3	167	164	161	158 ...
C. P. No. 1	179	176	173	170 ...
C. P. No. 2	171	168	165	162 ...
Broach No. 2	186	183	181	...

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 3.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	966	35,139	190,585
Central India	558	27,617	266,423
Barsi and Nagar	1,306	98,703	134,597
Hyderabad-Gaorani	85	32,717	67,089
Berar	5,700	215,441	452,335
Central Provinces	1,566	45,389	95,909
Total Oomras	10,181	455,006	1,206,938
Dholera	464	32,063	31,960
N.-W. Provinces		2,103	6,716
Rajputana	413	7,560	50,124
Sind-Punjab	5,714	388,983	244,157
Broach	1,453	9,088	98,256
Coompta and Dharwar	3	9,764	11,909
Westerns-Northerns	162	6,296	14,701
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	125	1,261	3,175
American		148,252	4,560
Egyptian, African and Sudan		2,260	217,504 156,988
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	15
Total		20,775	1,279,062 1,829,623

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 3.

Bengal Superfine	140/42
Bengal Fine	136/38
Bengal F.G.	133/34
C. P. 1	171/72
C. P. 2	163/65
Arvi	165/67
Amraoti	160/63
Ellichpur	164/66
Berar	161/63
Khandesh	153/57
Jalna/Sailu	153/56
Burwah/Sanavad	163/64
Khandwa	164/66
Harda/Khirkiya	164/66
Mathia	138/43
Malkapur	158/59
Broach	183/84
Punjab 4 F.	193/96
Punjab 289 F.	238/43
Sindh 4 F.	188/93
Sindh N. T.	216/20

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 150 July 157 October 164 December 166 January 169 at cross rate 5.01 13/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 178 Liverpool May 1938 5.11 Rs. 44 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 180/12 Liverpool July 5.17 Rs. 44 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 178 New York May 9.18 Rs. 25 1/4 at cross rate 5.01 13/16

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 180/12 New York July 9.23 Rs. 24 at cross rate 5.01 13/16

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, March 3

May	55.30+30
June	55.20+20

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 27th/28th February	23,956
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,258,287
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,816,859
Decrease	558,572

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 2-3-38	6953000	5858000
Receipts Yesterday 2-3-38	6000	7000
Exports to date 2-3-38	4486000	4104000
Stock at Ports 25-2-38	3146000	2180000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-2-38	2541000	1877000
Stock at Liverpool 25-2-38	1192000	929000
Visible Supply 25-2-38	7553000	5603000
Quantity in sight 25-2-38	11888000	11039000
Quantity out of sight 25-2-38	7216000	8688000

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	100	139,107	218,396
Japan and China	2,740	268,325	764,805
Coast Ports	100	35,102	11,024
Up-country by Rail		213,166	132,824
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		35,182	19,687
Total	2,940	690,882	1,142,736

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, March 2

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality ... 6-1/8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 3

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1/2d to £6-19-10. London Paris Exchange rate was 18 points up at 153.93. Dollar sterling cross rate was 5.01.13/16. London silver prices were unchanged for Spot at 20 1/16 but forward was 1/16d. down at 19 13/16. New York and Montreal silver prices were unchanged. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/4. The local market was fairly steady with a slightly better enquiry for silver but gold was quietly steady.

GOLD

Ready	34	8	6
Fagan	34	8	3
Chaitra	34	7	6

SILVER

Ready	51	1	6
Fagan	51	2	0
Chaitra	51	3	0

LONDON SILVER

London, March 2

Spot	20 1/16
Forward	19 13/16

LONDON GOLD

London, March 2

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-19-10

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Mar 2

March	44.90
May	44.90
July	44.90

New York Silver

New York, March 3.

July	2.22
September	2.23

LONDON METALS

London, March 2

Copper	£40 8 9
Lead	£15 8 9
Spelter	£14 7 6
Tin	£186 7 6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, March 3.

London Market.—

Standard copper cash (Buyers)	£40/7/6
Standard copper 3 months	£40/10/0
Electrolytic copper	£44/15/0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39/4
Copper sheets	Rs. 44/0

Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, March 3.

Following quiet but steady foreign advices, the local market was quiet with a scattered business. Weakness in cotton prices discouraged buyers and quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	7 11 9
Linseed September	7 14 3
Wheat May	4 9 3
Wheat September	4 9 6

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, March 2.

April	£10-16-0
May	£10-16-3

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, March 3.

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	29	11	0
Highest	29	11	6
Lowest	29	8	6
Closing	29	10	3
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	32	6	0
Highest	32	7	0
Lowest	32	4	3
Closing	32	7	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	19	0	0
Highest	19	0	6
Lowest	18	15	0
Closing	18	15	6
Linseed May—			
Opening	7	11	9
Highest	7	11	9
Lowest	7	11	9
Closing	7	11	9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 2.

March	89 1/8d.
May	88 1/2d.
July	87 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, March 2.

May	dol 0.93 1/8
July	dol 0.88 1/8
September	dol 0.88 3/4

LONDON SUGAR

London, March 2

March ..... sh. 5 6 1/4d.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, March 3.

Ready Javas Rs. 15/5

Shipment March Rs. 5-4

Shipment April-June Rs. 5-6

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-7-6

Kesar Rs. 12-1

Saraya Rs. 11-9

Java Spot F. 7.00.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, March 3.

Wheat	10,681 Cwts.
Linseed	17,658 Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,106 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,530 Cwts.
Poppyseed	37 Cwts.
Groundnuts	42,384 Cwts.
Castorseed	113 Cwts.
Rice	47,467 Cwts.
Myrabollams	7,192 Cwts.
Cottonseed	11,796 Cwts.
Mowraseed	36 Cwts.
Gram	2,412 Cwts.
Joowar	705 Cwts.
Maize	10 Cwts.
Barley	12 Cwts.
Bajree	3,228 Cwts.
Indian Sugar	6,287 Cwts.

LONDON RUBBER

London, March 2

Smoked Sheets Standard ribbed per lb

Sellers 7 3/16

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, March 3

2 3/4 per cent	1948/57 100/6
3 per cent	1951/54 102/8
3 per cent	1941 103
3 per cent	U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent	G P N Cash 98/9
3 1/2 per cent	1947/50 Loan 106/4
4 per cent	1943 Bonds 108/8
4 per cent	1960/70 114
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 119/12
5 per cent	1939/44 104/6
5 per cent	1939/43 107/7
3 1/2 per cent	1938/40 Loan 102/6
TAX FREES	
4 per cent	1953/63 112/8
5 per cent	1955 123/8
5 per cent	1945/55 119/2
5 1/2 per cent	1939 Mysore 102/4

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened quiet at Rs. 98/8 and after improving to Rs. 98/9 declined to Rs. 98/8. Tone: Quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 3

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/8 1/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32

Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32

Bank buying D D 1/6 3/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 265

Bank's buying T T 263

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,154

Bank's buying T T 1,174

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 79 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 92 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 5.01.81 2nd instant

Japan London 1/2 3rd instant

Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 3rd instant

Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 3rd instant

Java London 8.94 3/4 3rd instant

London Paris 153.93 2nd instant

London Belgium 29.56 2nd instant

London Switzerland 21.60 5/8 2nd instant

London Berlin 12.39 3/4 2nd instant

London Stockholm 19.41 3/8 2nd instant

London New York 5.01.77 2nd instant

London Amsterdam 8.96 3/4 2nd instant

London Italy 95.35 2nd instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £6-19-9 1/2 1st instant

Gold £6-19-10 2nd instant

Silver London Ready 20 1/16 1st instant

Silver London Ready 20 1/16 2nd instant

Silver London Forward 19 7/8 1st instant

Silver London Forward 19 13/16 2nd instant

Silver New York Ready 45 1st instant

Silver New York Ready 45 2nd instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 1st instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 2nd instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 1st instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 2nd instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent

3 months 1 per cent.

4 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone: Very easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

	London	March	4
Call Loan London			1/2
3 per cent		79	1/4
3 1/2 per cent	92	1-8	XD
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59		103	3/4
4 per cent 1948/53		108	3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55		113	3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1858-68			117
5 per cent 1942/47			112
3 per cent 1949/52			99
1/2 per cent British Consols X D		76	3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan			103
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90			114 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary			42/6

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March

Broach A/M 1938 opening 176 1/4 highest 176 1/4 lowest 175 1/2 closing 175 5/8

Broach J/A opening 179 highest 179 lowest 178 1/4 closing 178 1/4

Oomra March opening 156 1/4 highest 156 1/4 lowest 155 1/4 closing 155 1/4

Oomra May opening 157 3/4 highest 157 3/4 lowest 157 1/2 closing 157 1/2

Bengal March opening 131 highest 131 lowest 130 1/4 closing 130 1/4

Bengal May opening 132 1/4 highest 132 1/4 lowest 131 3/4 closing 131 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 4 7/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 6 1/8

Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 15 3/4

Tenders: 2-3-1938 Bengal 400 Oomra 450

Total date Bengal 400 Oomra 550

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, March 2

SAKELS—	
March	14.00—05
May	14.20—15
ASHMOUNI—	
April	10.79—20
June	10.73—19
GIZA—	
March	13.23—24
May	13.29—28

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, March 3

March	242.70—10
May	236.00—
July	229.50+60
September	230.90+50

Opening Prices Show Heavy Fall

TATA STEELS AND BOMBAY DYEINGS DROP

Absence Of Support

BOMBAY: March 3.

2 P M.

As anticipated the local Share Bazar opened to-day at Rs. 930 for Tata Steel Dfds. although the last closing price was Rs. 990. Thus the suspension of trading has failed to improve the morale of the Market.

At the opening of the Session, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, made a lengthy speech dealing with causes of the crisis, Press criticism and new Stock Exchange. He hoped to serve the public and warned members against reckless business and wished co-operation of all members.

After the opening of the Session there was scattered selling and Tata Steel Dfds. were placed at Rs. 920 and later on rallied to Rs. 927-8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 221 and after declining to Rs. 219 improved to Rs. 221.

Bombay Dyeings were weak, which opened at Rs. 930 against last closing Rs. 975. There was heavy selling and prices declined to Rs. 892. Other Cotton Mill shares were also weak with a marked absence of support.

The undertone of the market was quiet and tendency of the market was easy. There was a steady flow of selling and Bombay Dyeing and Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted below Rs. 900 level. Towards the close there was slight covering. The market opened at 1-20 p.m. and closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 3.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	363	12
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	885	0
100	CENTURY (Rs. 6)	220	0
100	CEN INDIA (Rs. 4)	221	4
100	COLABA (Rs. 4)	163	12
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	110	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	340	0
1	E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-6-6	
100	Finlay (Rs. 2)	137	8
1000	GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	160	0
1000	Hindustan (Rs 75)	1,720	0
100	Indore	65	0
100	Khatau (Rs. 3)	118	8
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	317	8
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	532	8
250	Madras United	35	0
1000	Morarji (nil)	1140	0
250	Model	51	4
50	MYSORE (Rs 2)	120	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	220	0
100	Osmanshahi (Re 1)	2	8
100	Phoenix (nil)	252	8
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	76	0
1000	Sholapur (Rs 50)	1,950	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	81	4
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	212	8
100	Swan	101	4
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1265	0
1000	Western (Rs. 10)	915	4
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8) XD	116	0
25-50	Central (As. 12)	32	10
500	Imperial (Rs. 30) XD	1,577	8
125-500	I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	388	12
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	146	4
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 5)	120	0
5	Union (As. 4)	6	0
	CEMENTS.		
100	ASSOCIATED	130	8
	INSURANCE.		
100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	857	0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	13	13
20	Mercantile	55	4
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	40	10
200	Oriental	4,400	0
10-50	Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	8
	ELECTRIC.		
10	Ahm. Old	138	12
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 43)	1420	0
10	Ajmer (As. 8)	12	14
50	BOM TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	113	12
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165	8
10	Broach (As. 5)	10	8
100	Karachi (4)	203	12
100	Poona (4)	212	8
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	168	12
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 3)	148	12
1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 25)	1336	4
	RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	935	0
100	C. Province	101	0
100	Dn. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	98	8
100	Mandra Bhon	102	0
100	Pachora Jamner	94	12
100	Sara Sirajgunj	100	8
500	Tapti Valley	750	0
	MININGS.		
9	Burma Corp (As. 11) XD	6	13
2sh.	Indian Copper (As. 1-8)	2	6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	27	10
10	SHIVRAJPUR (As. 8)	47	0
30	TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	892	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	219	8
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
1000	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	302	8
50	BELAPUR (Rs. 5)	153	12
500	250 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	855	0
250	Bombay Steam (Rs. 13-12)	240	0
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	597	8
50	Do. Conty (Rs. 8)	206	4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-6-6	
50	TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	97	0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	132	8
50	I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	47	0
100	I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	440	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs 26)	665	0
30	PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	72	8
15	Scindia	19	13
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	26	0
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1500	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	288	12
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T. F.)	74	0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	552	8
6½	p.c. Prem Const. 1st.	107	8
6	1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	156	0
3	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	20	12
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	170	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	703	12
	DEBENTURES		
3 3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101	8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4	p.c Bom. Telephone	51	12
7	p.c Sholapur	81	0
6	p.c Tata Hydro	109	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, March 3.

Bombay Dyeing 930 915 907 910 887 875 885

Century 233 235 220 216 220

Central India 242 232 225 220 221

Kohinoor 333 325 308 317

New Great 250 215 220

Simplex 87 90 80 83

Swadeshi 227 230 210 212

Associated Cement 131/8 130/8 130/12 130/4 130/8

Andhra 1437 1417 1420

Tata Hydro 149/6 148/12

Tata Power 1345 1337 1330 1336

Tram. Ord. 116/14 114/1 113/12

T. Steel Dfd. 920 910 925 930 905 910 875 889 895 892

T. Steel Ord. 225 227 223 224 220 215 220 219/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 170/8 170/4 170

Bellapur 158 153

B. Steam 240

B. Burma 615 618 616 622 593 597

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, March 2

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amr Gas and Electric	27
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	49
United Power and Light	2 1/4
United Gas Corp	4
American Tel and Tel	136
Western Union Telg	26
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly	37
Canadian Pacific Rly	7
Erie Railway	4
New York Central Rly	18 1/4
Southern Pacific Rly	19
Crucible Steel 7 per cent Pfd	85
General Rly Signal	24
Libbey Owens	35
Bethelehem Steel	58
Crucible Steel	36
Ludlum Steel	18
Republic Steel	17 1/2
United S Steel	54 3/4
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	8
United S Smelting	68
Anaconda Copper Mining	32 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	50 1/2
General Motors	35 1/4
General Electric	40 1/4
Radio Corporation	7
Union Carbide	78
Barnsdall Oil	15
Consolidated Oil	9 1/2
Plymouth Oil	20
Socony Oil	15
St Oil of N J	53
National Distillers	22
Chase Bank	31
National City Bank	25 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	420

Market stagnant. Turnover 410,000 shares. Plymouth Oil has declared a dividend of 35 cents and Amr Gas and Elec also 35 cents.

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 3.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
April	114	0	0
June	112	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—			
April	129	0	0
June	128	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
April	173	0	0
June	171	0	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 2

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later ex dividend	£92 1/8
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£113 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent ex dividend	£76 3/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£103
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114 5/8
Victory Bonds	£110 3/4
Chartered Bank of India A and China	£12 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£95 1/2
National Bank of India	£40 3/4
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 3/4

LINSEED OIL

London, March 2

Linseed oil London per cwt naked March sellers	27/10 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt naked May Aug seller	27/10 1/2

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1938

Only 13 Indians In Indian Navy!

Walchand Hirachand Exposes Finance Member's Budget Announcement

The following statement has been issued to the press by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Chairman of the Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, Bombay.

"The announcement of the Finance Member in his budget speech regarding the agreement concluded by the Government of India with the British Government on the subject of Naval expenditure and Naval defence of India is of vital importance. In examining the question of development of an Indian Navy, we must carefully consider three fundamental issues, viz., the amount and nature of expenditure on the Navy, the manning of the Navy and the control of the Indian Legislature over the Navy. As regards the question of expenditure, although the Indian public has been opposed to the heavy expenditure on defence, the gravamen of their charge against the present administration is that our defence is not a national defence in any sense and that for reasons of Imperial policy, we have been rendered entirely powerless and dependent on non-national agencies. If we had a real Indian Army and an Indian Navy, not only could the total expenditure be enormously reduced but new avenues of employment could also be opened for the youth of the country while the nation would learn lessons of discipline and courage through such training and be prepared to defend our hearths and homes. Much is made of the so-called gift of the British Government to forego the annual payment of £100,000 in return for the Government of India maintaining a sea-going fleet of not less than six modern escort vessels. Unfortunately, neither the capital expenditure nor the running cost of these escort vessels has been divulged to the public so that the Government of this country is going to be saddled with a liability which is entirely unknown.

INDIANIZATION OF NAVY.

The second question is the Indianisation of this Navy. At present, out of a total cadre of 153 Officers, there are only 13 Indians. Every year only one Indian is recruited out of a total number of three new recruits so that according to the present proportion and pace of Indianisation, it will require a millennium before our Navy is completely officered and manned by our own nationals. Sir Humphrey Walwyn the late Director of the Royal Indian Marine, declared more than once that if there was anybody who thought that Indians did not make good seamen, that man should be asked to meet Sir Humphrey. During a debate on the question of Indianisation of the Royal Indian Navy in the Council of State last year, the present Commander-in-Chief himself testified to the fact that the Government would not have difficulty in getting the young Officers they require from this country. It is absolutely essential that all the new recruits that are henceforth taken annually in the Indian Navy should be Indians only and I have no doubt that the Legislative Assembly will insist on such a stipulation when considering the budget

LEGISLATIVE CONTROL.

No less fundamental is the question of the control of the Legislature over the Navy. It is stated in the Budget speech that the new escort vessels "will be free to co-operate with the Royal Navy for the defence of India" in addition to fulfilling their responsibility for the local Naval defence of Indian ports. We all know what this "freedom to co-operate" with the British Navy means from our experience of such "co-operation" in the Army where Indian soldiers have been used outside India for Imperial purposes. No Indian can agree to any expansion of an Indian Navy which fails to place such a Navy under the control of the Indian Legislature. The supreme control of the Navy must be vested in the hands of its ultimate owners. When we in this country are to pay for this so-called Indian Navy, there is no reason why its control should be vested in the hands of the British Admiralty and the British Parliament. I have no doubt the Legislative Assembly will demand that the Indian Navy should not be used outside Indian waters without the sanction of the Indian Legislature and that Indian taxpayers' money should not be spent upon a Navy when it is engaged outside Indian waters without the consent of the Indian Legislature. It was precisely on account of this unsatisfactory nature of the proposal for Indianisation and of legislative control that the Indian Navy (Discipline) Bill was rejected by the Legislative Assembly in 1928 and it was passed only in 1934 before the Congress re-entered the Legislature. The present Assembly is not likely to overlook the fact that no fleet can be dignified by the name of an Indian Navy unless and until it is controlled and manned by the nationals of the country.

I would, in the end emphasise that a genuine national Navy cannot be built up without the development of Merchant Shipping, both of which are complementary to each other. A Mercantile Marine provides a training ground, a feeder and a second line of defence for the Navy. The Navy of to-day with its battleships and cruisers, its destroyers and submarine would be seriously handicapped in its activities and would even fail any time if it was not adequately supported by the mercantile fleet providing transport, munition and hospital ships, auxiliary cruisers and minesweepers, submarine chasers and other vital necessaries of naval warfare. No country in the world has got a fighting Navy without an adequate Merchant fleet. In fact, the Commander-in-Chief himself speaking in the Council of State last year observed that "in setting up an organisation of the kind (Naval Defence) most of the countries depend largely on their mercantile marine and on volunteer Naval services . . . In India at present we have no naval service and our Mercantile Marine is still so to speak in its infancy." This statement of the Commander-in-Chief is significant and its implications should be adequately realised not only by the public but also by the Government which has hitherto refused to have a positive and constructive policy for the development of a national Mercantile Marine owned, controlled and managed by nationals which is essential for economic, as for defensive purposes.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay at the Model Industrial School, Lamington Road.

Right And Scope Of Supplementary Questions

President Of Council Of State Bases His Ruling On Practice In 'Mother Of Parliaments'

NEW DELHI, March 2.

An authoritative ruling on the right, extent and scope of putting supplementary questions, based more or less on the practice obtaining in the Mother of Parliaments, was given to-day for the guidance of the members of the Council of State by the Hon. Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, the President.

He explained at length the present practice in the Houses of Parliament in London and said "in India Councils and Legislative Bodies have been of very modern growth and have neither usage nor modern practice of fall back upon in elucidation of knotty, doubtful and complicated questions; but as in administration of laws, generally, we fall back upon precedents of English constitution, law and usage".

After quoting the eminent opinions of Capt. E. A. Fitzroy, speaker of the House of Commons, Sir Howard D'Egville, Secretary of the Empire Parliamentary Association and Sir Thomas Erskine May, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy said:—

He was sure his ruling, based on eminent authorities, would satisfy members. As long as he was the occupant of the Chair, he should consider it his duty and obligation to enforce the principles enunciated justly and with discretion.

Sir Maneckji hoped that the Hon. Members would give him their support in maintaining the healthy practice and endeavour to help the Chair to regulate proceedings, in such a manner as best to serve public interest.

MILITARY MANOEUVRES

On the motion of the Commander-in-Chief the Council of State passed the Bill to provide facilities for military manoeuvres and for field firing and artillery practice as passed by the Assembly.

The House also passed the Bill further to amend the destructive insects and pests act as passed by the Assembly moved by Sir Jagdish Prasad.

The Council then adjourned till March 4 for general discussion of the budget.—A. P.

Delhi Swadeshi Exhibition On Fire

10 Stalls Gutted: Loss Amounts To Several Thousands

NEW DELHI March 3.

Loss estimated at several thousands of rupees, was caused by a fire which broke out early this morning at the All-India Industrial Swadeshi Exhibition in Peoples' Park, Delhi.

Ten stalls including the Bengal paper stall were completely gutted and five others were slightly burnt.

The fire brigade fought for an hour before the fire could be brought under control. The cause of the fire is not known.—A. P.

TRADE DISPUTES AMENDMENT BILL

Scope Of Bill Extended By Select Committee

NEW DELHI, March 2.

The Select Committee on the Trade Disputes Amendment Bill which met on Tuesday after the Assembly rose, considered Clause 2 of the Bill when, it is understood, the members representing labour sought to curtail the scope of the Bill by excluding steam vessel and tramway services from its purview, so that they might not come under the category of public utility service, where strike by labourers without due notice would not be permissible.

The scope of the Bill was eventually extended with a majority of votes and the Committee will meet again on Monday next.—United Press.

PROHIBITION IN FRONTIER

Bill Passed Without Any Opposition

PESHAWAR, March 3.

The Bill introducing complete prohibition in Dehra Ismail Khan and partial prohibition in other districts of the frontier has been passed by the Frontier Assembly unanimously.

Not one member rose to speak in defence of liberty to drink nor did any one oppose the prohibition Bill on economic grounds.—A. P.

Release Of Political?

BOMBAY, March 3.

The "Associated Press" understands that the Bombay Government have passed orders for the release of Sadasiv Raghunath Malkapurkar (one of the three political prisoners). Malkapurkar has to serve four years and nine months still, being convicted in 1930.—A. P.

Federation Of Indian Chambers

Protest Against Govt. Of India Budgeting Methods

Deliberate Policy Of Under-Estimating Revenues To Maintain Undisclosed Surplus Robs Tax-Payer Of Relief

BOMBAY, March 2.

The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, which is now sitting in Bombay, has sent the following telegram to the Government of India, Finance Department, on the Budget of the Government of India for the year 1938-39:—

UNDER-ESTIMATING REVENUES

"The Revised Estimates for the year 1937-38 amply justify the criticisms offered on the previous occasions by the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry regarding what appears to be Government's deliberate policy of under-estimating the revenues, thereby denying the Indian tax-payer his much needed relief and maintaining undisclosed surpluses which might be utilised in future contingencies for increasing the Defence Budget.

"A closer examination of the Revised Estimates for 1937-38 reveals an improvement of nearly five and a half crores over the Budget Estimates and of eight and a half crores over the actual revenues earned in 1936-37.

"The Committee are also of opinion that the Estimates of realisation from Income-Tax for 1938-39 are also under-estimated, especially in view of the stiffening of the Income-Tax administration.

INDIANISE ARMY

"The estimated surplus is directed towards greater expenditure in Defence Services, namely, 87 Lakhs by way of new liabilities saddled on this country by His Majesty's Government in respect of the mechanisation and naval defence of the Indian Coast, and 35 lakhs towards the various amenities offered to the British troops for arresting the growing shortage of recruits in England. "It is essential both in the interests of economy and of National Defence that the British troops should be speedily replaced by the Indian troops.

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE.

"The commercial community and the public expected some relief in the Defence expenditure of the country in consequence of the Separation of Burma and Aden from India. Instead, the Indian Exchequer is compelled to face substantial and unstated liabilities as a result of two specific agreements made by the Government of India with His Majesty's Government. The much vaunted grant of 27 lakhs by the British Exchequer for three years towards the capital cost of mechanising the British Cavalry and Infantry has added extra obligation of 58 lakhs a year.

"The second agreement arrived at by the Government with His Majesty's Government is highly objectionable and has been taken without the prior consultation with the Indian Legislature, which has been confronted with 'fait accompli' concluded behind its back.

DEFENCE OF INDIA

"The Committee consider that unless the naval expenditure is votable by the Indian Legislature, no modification of the long-standing agreement with His Majesty's Government, involving increased charges on the Indian revenues, can be acceptable.

"The Public are not aware of the reasons for the termination of the existing arrangements nor of the terms and conditions of which the arrangements have been revised

"The Committee specially draw the attention to the fact that no idea of the present or future burdens involved in this change is given by the Finance Member in his Budget speech, which does not indicate what six modern escort vessels will cost in capital and revenue expenditure, and whether these vessels would be the maximum required for the defence of India, now or hereafter.

FALL IN BALANCE OF TRADE

"Moreover, any agreement which does not definitely provide for vesting the control of the Naval Reserve in the Indian Legislature, and for speedy and complete Indianisation of its personnel can find support in the Legislature of the country.

"The Committee emphatically protest against this agreement entered into by the Government of India and trust that the Assembly would mark their disapproval of the unjustified action.

"The Committee feel concerned at the abnormal fall in the favourable balance of Trade of India, amounting to 17 crores in a period of nine months in 1937-38, as compared to last year, caused by the deterioration in India's Export Trade, particularly cotton and oil seeds.

GOVERNMENT MUST TAKE STEPS

"If this unsatisfactory situation continues, it will result in the using up of the sterling resources of the country, and the Finance Member's speech does not reveal the attitude and policy of the Government towards this fundamental question. "The Committee trust that the Government will take active steps to stimulate the Export Trade of raw materials and thereby save a situation fraught with grave danger to the economic status of the country."

"The telegram is signed by Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, President of the Federation of Indian Chamber of commerce and Industry.—United Press.

PROTECTION TO PEASANTS

Bill For Postponement Of Execution Of Decrees

NAGPUR, March 3.

A Gazette Extraordinary publishes the text of a bill to provide for the temporary postponement of the execution of certain decrees of civil courts against agriculturists which the Revenue Minister will introduce in the present session of the Assembly.

The statement of objects and reasons says the Minister proposes to introduce the new legislation to give relief from indebtedness to agriculturists in modification of the Debt Conciliation Act. The exact scope of this legislation will be settled shortly but it is the Minister's intention to circulate the measure when ready for eliciting public opinion. Meanwhile it is necessary to prevent agriculturists from being forced to pay more than they will be required to pay if that bill becomes law, and generally from being harassed by creditors attempting to forestall the passing of the contemplated legislation.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE INVESTORS*

HERE'S A SOT FOR YOU--LYIN' IN TH' GUTTER---
LOOKS LIKE HE'S BEEN DRINKIN'---
COME ON NOW-- GET OUTA THERE BEFORE I PUT YOU IN JAIL---
GUESS HE MUSTA PASSED OUT---
GLORY BE! HE AIN'T BEEN DRINKING!-- HE'S BEEN HIT ON THE HEAD! GET AN AMBULANCE WHILE I LOOK IN HIS POCKETS!
INSPECTOR DONAVAN OF SCOTLAND YARD!---- I WONDER WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM?
LYMAN ANDERSON
4-16
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